The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XIV. No. 12. Whole No. 353. | NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Topics of the Day:

PROPOSED CURRENCY COMMISSION: INDIANAPOLIS MONETARY CONFERENCE 353
ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT . 354
JOHN SHERMAN, MCKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF STATE 354
ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES . 356
HERBERT SPENCER'S MATURED VIEWS ON SOCIALISM 359
POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS 360
LESSONS OF THE SHERRY RAID . . . 360
NEW LAWS AGAINST LYNCHING . . 361
TOPICS IN BRIEF 361

Letters and Art:

LITERARY MALADIES OF FRANCE . . 362
MADAME NORDICA'S REVENGE . . . 362
A STORY OF LAFCADIO HEARN . . . 364
GLADSTONE AS A BOOK-COLLECTOR . 365
NEW DEPARTURE BY WHISTLER . . 365
A CHARMING BOOK OF MEMORIES . . 366
NOTES 366

Science:

CLEVER IDIOTS 367
A BEE THAT STOWS ITS HONEY AWAY IN BAGS 367
HAVE WE ANYTHING TO FEAR FROM THE PLAGUE? 368
AN OCEAN MYSTERY AND ITS POSSIBLE EXPLANATION 368
EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON THE HEART . 369
PREDICTING THE WEATHER SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE 369
THE WORK OF THE LUNGS 370
NEW KIND OF ELECTRIC LIGHT . . 370
SCIENCE BREVITIES 370

The Religious World:

"RATIONALISM ENTHRONED AT CANTERBURY" 371
THE JEWS AND CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS 371
THE TIME LIMIT IN METHODISM . . 372
IS THE WORLD SO BAD? 372
CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA 373
THE "SCHOOL-BIBLE" QUESTION IN GERMANY 373
A FEDERATION OF CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY 374
RELIGIOUS NOTES 374

From Foreign Lands:

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE SILVER QUESTION 375
OUR CUBAN RESOLUTIONS AS VIEWED ABROAD 375
TRICKS OF HUNGARIAN POLITICIANS . 376
RELATIONS BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE POWERS 377
CECIL RHODES AND THE COMING SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE 377
THE DISCOVERY OF GERMANY . . . 378

Miscellaneous:

MCCARTHY'S STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE 379
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER 380
BUSINESS SITUATION 381
CHESS 381
CURRENT EVENTS 384

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Harris, Coal Exchange Building, Scranton, Pa.

W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

William O. Thompson, Tenth St., and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Emmons, Law Building, Ninth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Edward W. Werick, 91 Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles R. Kreidler, 236 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry P. Karch, 307-308 Pike Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, North Dakota.

Temple, Warren & Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Morrison and Chesnut, 21 and 22 Daily Record Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

John W. Link, Fort Worth, Texas.

Charles W. Felker, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.

Henry Kirke White, Birmingham, Alabama.

S. I. King (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Ia.

Arthur J. Edwards, Phœnix, Ariz.

Allyn & Campbell, Rooms 29, 30, 31, 32 Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN. $1

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.
To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for $1.00. Your money back—*if you want it.*
AGENTS WANTED. LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.

4 DAYS TO CALIFORNIA. THE ITALY OF AMERICA.
LEAVE NEW YORK TUESDAY & SATURDAY.
SUNSET LIMITED
A LUXURIOUS HOTEL on WHEELS. LADIES COMPARTMENT CAR DINING CAR
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO'S SUNSET ROUTE
349 B'WAY AND No 1 BATTERY PLACE WASHINGTON BLD'G.
WINTER TOURS ARRANGED TO MEXICO, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AROUND THE WORLD.

The choice of "Just the Right Word"
To make the Desired Meaning Clear and exact.
To make a contrast Sharp and Strong.
ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS
Contains 7,500 of the Chief English Synonyms, 3,700 Antonyms and Practical and Illustrative Examples of the correct use of Prepositions. The only book of its kind.
Edited by Rev. Jas. C. Fernald.
Editor of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Standard Dictionary.
INVALUABLE FOR CLASS USE.
To write and speak to the best purpose one should have at hand all the words from which he may choose. A nice discrimination of the various shades of Synonym meanings, and a wise use of Effective Antithesis, contribute power and grace to the language. This book is thus a Literary Pallete from which to select the colors of a strong and Beautiful Style.
The words are arranged in groups, one word in each group being taken as a basis of comparision. The relation and difference in shades of meaning of the other words in the group to this head word are then explained, the entire group being held up to a fixed point. 12mo. cloth, 564 pp. Price, $1.50.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pub., N. Y.

MASTER THOUGHTS DELIGHTFULLY PRESENTED TO CHILD MINDS. .. ..
Five-Minute Object-Sermons to Children
By SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.
Author "Methods of Church Work," "Talks to the King's Children," etc.
CAPTIVATING PARABLES FROM FAMILIAR OBJECTS.
"Through Eye-Gate and Ear-Gate into the City of Child-Soul."
For the Nursery, the Sunday-School, and Minister's Study.
12mo. Cloth, 256 pp. Price, $1.00, Post-free.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

A charming and helpful book for girls by FRANCES E. WILLARD. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth, Price, $1
HOW TO WIN
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

Gems ... From the Sermons and other Writings of Thos. Guthrie, D.D. Arranged under the subjects they illustrate. A suggestive book for ministers. Price $1.25.
Illustration
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation-cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequalled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

MEXICO

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining-cars are used and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.
Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, etc.
Railroad and Steamship tickets for all parts of the world at lowest rates.
Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.
296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1005 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
250 Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A TRIUMPH OF PATIENT SKILL AND GENIUS.
Psyche! Beautiful Psyche!
"PSYCHE BY THE SEA."
An accurate, artistic, delicately beautiful reproduction in the original colors of the great Artist Kray's exquisitely lovely conception of the world's sweetest dream of the Love and Beauty of the human soul as portrayed in his great Oil Painting "PSYCHE BY THE SEA." **This is a most charming Picture.** Size of picture 12½ x 16½ inches. Size of picture and mat ready for frame 20 x 24 inches. A beautiful adornment for homes of refined taste and elegance.
Send name and address for full description and price to
CONCORDIA ART PUBLISHING CO.,
38 Park Row, New York City
See full-page advertisement in "Literary Digest" of February 15, 1896.

Everett Hotel
Jacksonville, Fla.
Largest hotel in the State; accommodations for six hundred (600) guests.
First-class in every particular, embracing all modern devices and improvements for comfort and luxury; elevator; rooms en suite, with baths, etc. No bar in connection with hotel. Rates: $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
D. W. C. BENBOW, of Greensboro, N. C., Prop.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs FREE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., NO. 12 NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 353

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROPOSED CURRENCY COMMISSION: INDIANAPOLIS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from many city boards of trade and commerce, at Indianapolis January 12–14, decided to press upon Congress at the extra session the necessity for the appointment of a monetary commission by the President. Failing to secure legislation to this end the conference authorized its own executive committee to select a commission of eleven members to investigate thoroughly the monetary affairs and needs of the country and suggest remedies for existing evils.

Details of the Indianapolis conference assume importance in view of the estimate placed by a large portion of the press upon the results, considered as an expression of the overwhelming sentiment of the non-partizan business interests of the country.

A preliminary conference of representatives of commercial bodies in cities of the Central West called the larger conference, through the Indianapolis Board of Trade, urging that care be taken to select delegates of well-defined views on currency questions. About three hundred delegates from twenty-six States were enrolled; according to the report sent to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the representation from the South, and more particularly the West, was disappointing. Ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri, was made temporary chairman and C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, permanent chairman. C. S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Congressman Walker (Massachusetts), the chairman, and Congressman Fowler (New Jersey), a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, were among the principal speakers. Resolutions by the score were presented by delegates, many of them being read only by title and all of them being referred to the committee on resolutions, H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, chairman. This committee recommended the commission plan outlined above, to secure (1) a monetary system based on maintenance of the "present gold standard," (2) the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes together with the separation of the revenue and note-issue departments of the Treasury, and (3) the extension of banking facilities to provide a safe and elastic circulation. All resolutions introduced at the conference were referred to the proposed commissions.

The conference authorized the appointment of an executive committee of 15, with power to increase its own number to 45, clothed with all powers of the conference, five members at all times to constitute a quorum.

Chairman Walker of the House banking and currency committee proved to be the principal opponent of the resolutions. He declared in substance that the proposed financial legislation could not be had in Congress, and the action of the convention would tie the hands of the banking and currency committee and damn the cause. The conference, however, adopted the resolutions with substantial unanimity.

"Congressional Insolence."—"That gentleman [Mr. Walker] is chairman of the House committee on banking and currency. He has a pet plan of alleged currency reform all his own. He explained it in part during the first day of the conference. He proposes that the greenback endless chain shall be perpetuated indefinitely, but that its operation shall be shifted from the Treasury reserve to the bank reserves.

"This preposterous scheme for forcing the banks to go on forever redeeming but never extinguishing a lot of government notes which the Government alone is bound to redeem, and which it promised to redeem and extinguish years and years ago, Chairman Walker wanted the conference to indorse. The gentlemen of the conference would not indorse any such thing. That was why Mr. Walker told them they had 'damned the whole reform.'

"Is it any wonder that the conference declined to send a committee before the banking and currency committee of the present Congress? Is it any wonder members of the resolutions committee who probably had heard similar language from Mr. Walker proposed to wait until the assembling of the new Congress? . . .

"No wonder that, incensed by the haughty threat to 'damn the whole reform,' Delegate J. H. Rhodes said that currency reforms had begged and pleaded in vain for ten years and had grown tired of dancing attendance upon a do-nothing committee. No wonder he demanded to know: 'Is it not true, at the close of the nineteenth century, that the people of this country can not get their rights from Congress unless they buy them with the promise of reelection?' And no wonder this indignant outburst was applauded vigorously by the representatives of business interests, and that after this rebuke of Congressional insolence the report was quickly adopted."—*The Chronicle* (*Palmer Dem.*), *Chicago.*

The Alleged Republican Program.—"The Indianapolis monetary conference will not accomplish much except in the way of arousing thought and discussion among the people. No plan that it is likely to recommend will stand any chance of securing immediate adoption in Congress. It is understood that the incoming Administration will be unalterably opposed to the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and as for the creation of a monetary commission, Congress regards itself as a good monetary commission and will never consent to surrender any of its functions or powers to any outside body, however constituted. The motto of the new Congress—at the extra session, at any rate—will be tariff revision first, and currency revision afterward. Those—and they are many—who believe that there will be no trouble about the currency if we had a proper tariff and adequate revenue, will insist that time be given to watch the effect of the new tariff legislation after it is enacted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The probable course of events is that the extra session will enact a tariff and revenue bill, and then adjourn. The body will meet again, in regular session, in December, 1897, and by that time some of the effect of the tariff legislation will be manifest, and in that light of experience whatever financial legislation may be needed will be discussed and shaped."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

"The Republican politicians do not share in the hesitancy and disagreements of these experts on finance. Their pledges are not causing them any anxiety. Their plan is already matured and may be considered already in operation. It is simply to raise the taxes with the double purpose of repaying contributions to their campaign fund and of piling up a large surplus in the Treasury.

"The effect of their operations upon the people is not considered worthy of their attention. The effect on the Treasury is carefully calculated. The present surplus of $128,000,000, exclusive of the gold reserve, would have been considered dangerously large a few years ago. It is now, however, to be raised by some $200,000,000. In this way the $346,000,000 of legal-tender notes can be collected and stored away in the Treasury.

"The result will be a tremendous contraction of the currency. This is exactly what the Eastern capitalists want. Naturally they prefer this practical scheme to any reforms which involve the substitution of national bank-notes or anything else for the legal tenders. The latter are to be retired almost as absolutely as if they were called in and destroyed.

"The scheme, which is openly commended in the East, is the most audacious violation of pledges committed by a political party. It is a fitting accompaniment of the outrageous oppression of the people for the tariff trusts."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

The Wishes of the Money-Lending Classes.—"We have no doubt that this gathering of financiers will be pointed to with awe by a certain class of journals as comprehending the most successful and expert monetary scientists in the land, men who handle millions, men to whom widows and orphans confide their little savings for thrifty management. The commission of eleven which they will appoint to make recommendations to Congress will be eulogized as the very fountain-head of financial wisdom, and its creation will be hailed as a step toward taking the money question out of politics—a certain element in our society, by the way, seems to be trying to take every public question out of politics—that is, away from the people's management, and turning it over to those who can make a profit out of its management. . . .

"But this line of argument has never proved very convincing to the great masses of the people. They have felt that the line between democracy and oligarchy consists very largely in keeping these issues in politics. It has occurred to them that the taxpayer has some rights which tax-eaters must be forced to respect; that the shipper by a railroad has rights coequal with those of the stockholders. And, now that the clamor for putting the reform of the currency in the hands of a commission of 'experts' rises so loud, it will be urged that borrowers have rights as well as lenders, and that the great masses of the people for whom the currency is merely a tool of trade are not likely to consent that its management be left wholly to those to whom it is entirely a source of income.

"The Indianapolis program must be recognized for what it is—the formal expression of the wishes of the money-lending classes."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.), New York.*

Use of a Commission.—"Government by commission is theoretically objectionable, but nothing of that sort is proposed by the monetary conference. The commission is intended to ascertain facts for the information of Congress and to formulate the advice of experts for the guidance of the members, and tho the latter will quite naturally be expected to follow the advice given rather than act ignorantly, the final determination of the reforms to be introduced will remain with Congress. Parliament makes large use of commissions, and generally with good results. Our Congressmen have heretofore been disposed to resent advice, but in technical matters relating to the finances they ought to acknowledge, what is quite obvious to their constituents, that they greatly need such assistance as a commission of experts could give them. The monetary conference has more than answered expectations, for it has demonstrated that there is unanimity of sentiment in financial circles throughout the country as to the general faults of our present monetary system or want of system and as to the measures to be taken to bring about an improvement."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"Organized as it can be, on sound principles unitedly accepted, the opinion of the business men of the country, of all parties, of all sections, can unquestionably prevail. The outlook is very bright. There has never before in the history of our country been a movement so hopeful for good legislation."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.), New York.*

Electoral Votes for President.—According to the constitutional arrangement the actual election of President and Vice-President of the United States took place Monday, January 11, when Presidential electors cast their votes in the various States. On the second Wednesday in February these votes will be counted and announced in the presence of both houses of Congress. "People commonly talk of 'the Electoral College' as tho all the electors met in one assemblage," says the Philadelphia *Times.* "In reality there are forty-five Electoral Colleges. They are appointed in each State in such manner as the legislature may direct, but they meet in their respective States at a time fixed by act of Congress, and cast their ballots. This simultaneous meeting is intended to secure the untrammeled action of each Electoral College and the independence of its members, each of whom was expected to cast his vote for the candidate whom he individually believed most worthy. This theory has long disappeared, but the form remains." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Again, as more than once before in recent history, the electoral votes of a State have been divided between two candidates for the Presidency, not through any independence on the part of the electors, nor through any deliberate action to this end on the part of the voters, but because of personal prejudice against some candidate for elector, or because of blunders in marking the ballots under the Australian system. Indeed, this year two States are thus divided. On the 3d of November last it was clearly shown that a small plurality of the voters in both Kentucky and California preferred McKinley to Bryan, but in each State the highest vote for any candidate for elector on the Bryan ticket slightly exceeded the lowest vote for any nominee on the McKinley ticket. In the whole country, therefore, McKinley is credited with only 271 votes, while the 23 States which he carried are entitled to 273, and Bryan with 176, altho his 22 States have but 174. In 1896, as in 1892 and 1880, these slight variations do not affect the result, but if Tilden had thus secured one electoral vote in a Republican State twenty years ago, Southern returning boards could not have kept him out of the White House."

JOHN SHERMAN, McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, announced last week that he had accepted the portfolio of State in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet. In his long public service Senator Sherman has been identified with national finances rather than state affairs, altho at present he is chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sherman is seventy-three years of age and a brother of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman. He practised law at Mansfield, Ohio, but since he entered the House of Representatives in 1855 his official career has been unbroken. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker in 1859, and was chairman of the ways and means committee. In 1861 he entered the United States Senate. He was foremost in financial measures and for several years chairman of the finance committee. In 1877 he became Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, and his administration was marked by the resumption of specie payments, 1879. In 1881 he returned to the Senate. His name has been presented several times to Republican national conventions. In 1880 Garfield headed the Ohio delegation in Sherman's favor and was himself nominated. In the convention of 1888 Sherman led on the first few ballots, but Harrison was nominated. His name is popularly attached to the Silver Purchase act of 1890, repealed in 1893.

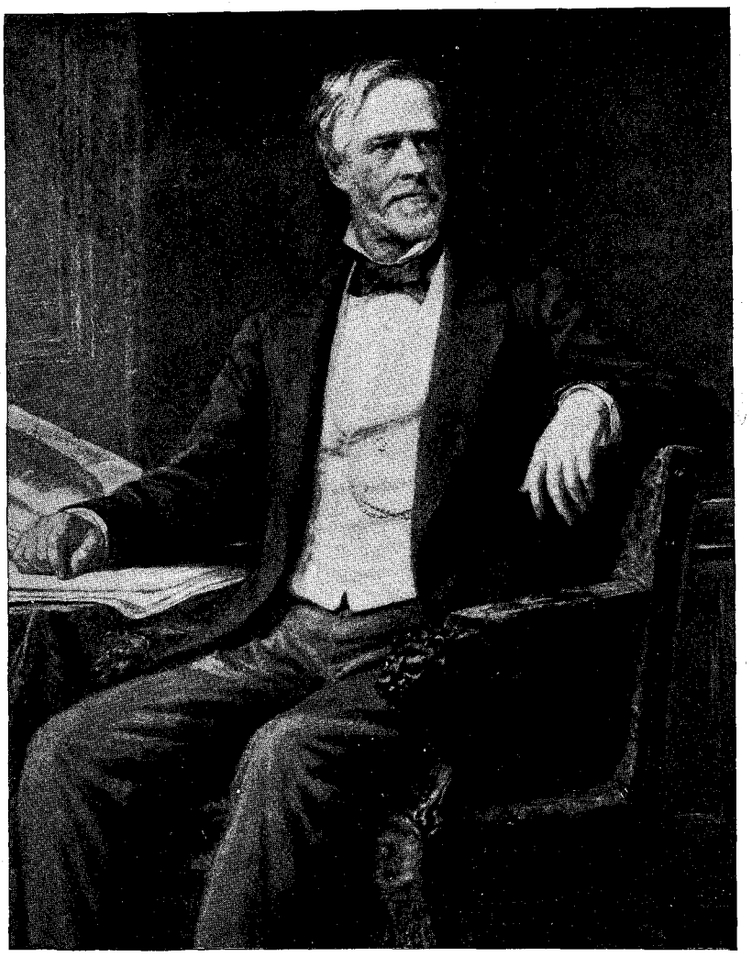
The selection of Mr. Sherman for Secretary of State, together with national chairman Marcus A. Hanna's announcement that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he is a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate caused by Senator Sherman's promotion (term expiring 1899), engenders comments of striking diversity.

The Best that Could be Made.—"The selection is the very best that could be made. John Sherman is one of the most experienced, one of the best equipped, and one of the broadest of our able men in public life. He has been so prominent for so many years, has been so intimately associated with the great events of the last thirty or forty years, has been so much depended on in great crises, and has carried himself so well through the great controversies of a history-making era, that his name has become in America and Europe a synonym for the best there is in statesmanship and the highest there is in character."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

"John Sherman is cautious, sober-minded, and safe. He is deliberate, diplomatic, and strong. With a long life of training in great offices to develop his remarkable powers, he has an equipment for the duties of his new position in the public service such as few other Americans can boast."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland, Ohio.*



JOHN SHERMAN.

Scarcely the Ideal Statesman.—"Tho Mr. Sherman is scarcely the ideal statesman one would naturally think of to whom to entrust the conduct of international relations, he is now unquestionably the foremost public man in his party, and while his shifting opinions have greatly impaired his usefulness, it will be remembered that he has shown himself stronger and more consistent in executive responsibility than in parliamentary action. Thus he evaded the Cuban matter discreditably in committee, but would doubtless deal with it gravely in the Department of State."—*The Times* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

"Mr. McKinley is a wobbler himself. But for that reason among many others, he ought to have a firmer man than Sherman as Secretary of State. The Ohio Senator is now a very old man, and age does not straighten and strengthen wobblers. The country ought to have a Secretary of State who can not only be depended upon to do the right thing when his party approves the right thing, but to lead or drive his party to do the right thing when it is inclined to do the wrong thing."—*The Courier-Journal* (*National Dem.*), *Louisville, Ky.*

"There is reported from Washington a feeling among Mr. Sherman's fellow members of the Senate that he has lost mental strength and poise, of which, in sober truth, he had little to spare; that with the advance of age he is less able than formerly to consider matters carefully, to reach definite conclusions, and consistently to maintain them. When his name was first brought forward we pointed out his conspicuous lack of intelligent and stable convictions. If years have aggravated this defect, Mr. McKinley is taking on himself a burden of responsibility that will be hard to bear. Even the presence of Mr. Hanna in the Senate will not make it tolerable."—*The Times* (*Nat. Dem.*), *New York.*

Making Way for Hanna.—"It is a gratifying circumstance in connection with this wise selection that it opens the way whereby the country may secure the benefit of the services of Mr. Hanna in the capacity for which he is so eminently qualified by nature, experience, and attainment. In the conduct of the recent campaign Mr. Hanna evinced managerial tact and executive ability of a high order which would have made him a valuable man in the President's Cabinet. But Mr. Hanna's ripe judgment and wise counsel are even more needed in the halls of legislation."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"It may be asked in this connection why Mark should prefer a Senatorial seat to a Cabinet position, for which latter he was frequently mentioned, and which there can hardly be a doubt he could have. A little reflection will elucidate this apparent mystery. A Senatorial seat would afford Mark far better opportunities than would a Cabinet position for discharging his obligations to the trusts, the monopolies, and the Wall-Street interests that 'stood by him so nobly,' save the mark—no pun intended — in the last campaign. Further, it would afford him wider scope for the exercise of his genius in scheming for the future of the Republican Party. No wonder, therefore, that Mark should have set to work to convince Old Man John that he (John) was still as 'peart' as a spring chicken."—*The Dispatch* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"Old John Sherman for premier of the new Republican *régime!!!* He has tangled up the financial system of the country to such an extent that not a living man thus far has disentangled it. Give him time and opportunity as Secretary of State and he will leave to his successors such a mess of imbroglios with foreign countries that a Talleyrand would fail to solve and settle. How the wily old Buckeye succeeds in 'fooling' so many people pretty much all the time is beyond our ken."—*The Sentinel* (*Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"Sherman's appointment as Secretary of State will cause great rejoicing among those who feared he was to be Secretary of the Treasury."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Kansas City.*

"There seems to be quite a general agreement among those best qualified to judge that Secretary of State Sherman will be the right man in the wrong place."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

"The vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's retirement will be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell, pending the assembling of the Ohio legislature in January, 1898. It is understood that the old war in Ohio between the Sherman and Foraker factions has ceased, and that complete harmony has been restored among the leaders. This carries with it the strong implication that Governor Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the Senate when Mr. Sherman steps out to assume the grave responsibilities connected with the head of the Department of State."—*Associated Press Despatch, Jan. 14.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE signing of a treaty (January 11) for the arbitration of disputes between England and the United States is hailed as an epoch-marking event by the press of both countries. Emphasis is placed first of all upon the moral effect of such a convention between leading nations of the world. Confidence is also generally expressed that the practical results of the experiment under the conditions prescribed will satisfy both parties sufficiently to insure permanence of arbitral relations. The treaty as signed by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, and Mr. Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, differs in some particulars from the forecasts which have been discussed in the press ever since President Cleveland's Venezuelan message renewed the agitation on both sides of the Atlantic for international arbitration. The early diplomatic suggestions regarding a general treaty on the lines embodied in the signed instrument were reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 25, 1896.

By the unofficial, but to all appearances complete text, of the new treaty appearing in the London *Chronicle*, New York *Herald*, and other papers, the two governments "agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations." After due ratification by the President and Senate and the Queen, the treaty shall remain in force for five years, "and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high-contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

The treaty contains fifteen articles, the subjects of arbitration being divided into three classes: pecuniary claims of less than $500,000 (£100,000), pecuniary claims exceeding $500,000, and territorial claims. The provisions for constituting an arbitration tribunal whenever a case shall arise correspond to the interests involved, the supreme test being first the submission of territorial claims to a tribunal, and, failing a final award, resort to the mediation of one or more friendly powers before recourse is had to hostile measures.

The importance of the treaty warrants full quotations:

Article I. contains the agreement to arbitrate quoted above.

PECUNIARY CLAIMS NOT EXCEEDING £100,000.—"Article II. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article. In this article and in Article IV. the words 'groups of pecuniary claims,' mean pecuniary claims by one or more persons arising out of the same transactions or involving the same issues of law and of fact.

"Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator, who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall within two months of the date of their nomination select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members for the time being of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final."

PECUNIARY CLAIMS EXCEEDING £100,000.—"Article IV. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims—shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

"Article V. Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV. shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for by Article III., the award of which tribunal, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either of the contracting parties may within six months from date of the award demand a review thereof. In such case the matter in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom shall have been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected as follows, viz.: Two by each of the high contracting parties and one, to act as umpire, by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three months after the date of their nomination. In case they fail to choose an umpire within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designated in Article III., acting in the manner therein provided. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final."

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.—Article VI. provides for the territorial claims tribunal:

"A controversy which shall involve the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, or justices of the circuit courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and the other three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be judges of the British Supreme Court of Judicature, or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by her Britannic Majesty, whose award by majority of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final, unless either power shall within three months after the award has been reported protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity.

"In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties."

Article VII. covers the contingency of a case when the claim is made that national rights are involved beyond the jurisdiction of the first two classes of tribunals; Article VIII. provides for the representation on tribunals of a state or colony involved, and Article IX. defines territorial claims:

"Article VII. Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article. If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal, constituted under Article III. or Article V., either of the high contracting parties shall move such tribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration, under Article VI.

"Article VIII. In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI. In like manner, in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI.

"Article IX. Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties."

UMPIRE FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.—Article X. provides for the selection or appointment of an umpire on a pecuniary claims tribunal:

"If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Articles III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said article, the umpire shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is of the opinion that a substitute for His Majesty should be chosen, either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the high contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act either in all cases to arise

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the treaty or in the particular case specified, as may be indicated in said notice; provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitral tribunal under Article III. The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for His Majesty in the event that His Majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen."

Article XI. provides for filling vacancies on tribunals after the manner of the original appointment. Article XII. provides that each Government pay expenses of its agent, counsel, and arbitrators, all other expenses to be divided equally, except "that if in any case the essential matter of difference submitted to arbitration is the right of one of the high contracting parties to receive disavowals of, or apologies for, acts or defaults of the other not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the arbitral tribunal finally disposing of the said matter shall direct whether any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party, and, if so, to what extent." Article XIII. requires the tribunal to fix its meetings and procedure, keep correct records, and sign decisions, decisions to be made, if possible, within three months from the close of the arguments. Article XIV. states the time limit of the treaty, and Article XV. provides for its ratification.

President Cleveland sent the treaty to the Senate with a brief commendatory message, saying, in part:

"The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation, and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme.

"Tho the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited, and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty can not fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine. In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character, looking to a further advance; and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war, which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue, and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions, and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force, as the means of settling international questions of right, will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization."

The treaty is the subject of a remarkable amount of praise from noted men in different countries. Congratulatory cablegrams received by a single newspaper, the New York *Journal*, are thus summarized:

"Two of the three grand old men of European statesmanship, Gladstone and Crispi, inform *The Journal* that they find the treaty a great step in the right direction, 'indicating,' adds the sage of Hawarden, 'a sound conviction worthy of Christians.' Justin McCarthy thinks it is 'the highest point civilization has yet reached.' Henri Rochefort applauds it as 'doing away with physical force and accomplishing good work for civilization.' James Bryce, the great historian and constitutional authority, says: 'There can be no more potent influence for peace and goodwill between the two great kindred nations and no better example to the world.' 'It is a blow struck for humanity,' exclaims the French statesman, M. Clemenceau. All other famous men [including Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin; Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome; Alfred Austin, England's poet-laureate; Albert Rollit, president Associated Chambers of Commerce, John Burns, Sir John Lubbock, and Rev. Joseph Parker, of London] who communicated their views to *The Journal* wrote in the same strain, with not one dissenting view."

Probably the most notable exception to the rule of praise among Americans is the language of Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, quoted in the press: "My experience in international law matters will not warrant me in approving a treaty of this kind, because I do not think such a treaty can accomplish the results hoped for."

Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, voices the fear that the treaty would bind the United States to submit to the arbitration of a European monarch the whole question of the Monroe doctrine and our right to enforce it:

"Secretary Olney is reported in the press as declaring that by this treaty England has recognized and affirmed the Monroe doctrine. I fail to find any language in this treaty which justifies any such inference; on the contrary, it seems clear that if this treaty is ratified the United States binds itself to submit to arbitration its rights to enforce the Monroe doctrine as against England.

"If Spain in her distress should sell Cuba to England, I am unable to see why Article IX. does not expressly provide that our right to exclude her from 'the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed' under such purchase is not to be submitted to arbitration. The language of Article IX., whether so intended or not, would seem to fit and provide for the exact situation that would exist under those circumstances. Certainly, if England should purchase either Cuba or St. Thomas, her right to have access to control and enjoy the territory thus purchased would constitute a 'territorial claim' within the meaning of the language used in Article IX. That would seem to be exactly the case which this article provides for and covers.

"Under the language of this treaty, how could the United States refuse to arbitrate the dispute which would arise between the two nations? We could not, so it seems to me, refuse to arbitrate England's right to occupy the territory thus acquired by purchase without being guilty of a breach of this treaty. Nor could we resist the forcible occupation of the territory of any of the numerous South American states made by England under a claim of right. All such questions must under this treaty be submitted to arbitration. Is this the purpose and object of the treaty? Of course, the United States will never consent to the ownership and control of Cuba by England, nor will it ever consent to submit its rights to resist such occupation by armed force if necessary to the arbitration and decision of a European power."

Scope of the Treaty.—"The treaty covers all cases of dispute which could arise directly between the governments of the two countries touching their rights and claims or those of their citizens as against each other, and, while it can not preclude all possibility of war springing from such disputes, it makes the chance of it very remote. The mere delay and deliberation required by the agreement would be the greatest safeguard. The treaty has no application to troubles caused by the meddling of either power with some third party, not affecting 'claims' pecuniary or territorial of the other power. It has no relation, for instance, to any dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela or any trouble between the United States and Spain. It has no concern with the 'Monroe doctrine' unless that should affect some question of territorial possession between the 'high contracting parties' themselves."—*The Times, New York.*

"If the treaty be carefully read it will be found that while Article I. states that 'all questions in difference' shall be submitted to arbitration, such questions are quite closely specified in the following articles. Thus Article II. provides only for the arbitration of pecuniary claims not exceeding £100,000; Article VI. provides only for territorial claims; and Article IV. provides for all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000, 'and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims.' Clearly, if the scope of this treaty is unlimited in every respect, it is so in practise by virtue of the clause of Article IV., quoted above. This, we admit, is broad language, yet it is not so elastic as the language of the tentative counter proposition of Secretary Olney, above referred to [in preliminary correspondence], when he wrote:

"'Article 4. Arbitration under this treaty shall also be obligatory in respect of all questions now pending, or hereafter arising, involving territorial rights, boundaries, sovereignty or jurisdiction, or any pecuniary claim or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

group of claims aggregating a sum larger than £100,000, and in respect of all controversies not in this treaty specifically described; provided,' etc.

"As language much less sweeping was finally used in Article IV., we are inclined to think that the treaty is not meant to include those questions of national honor and integrity upon which, at the outset, Lord Salisbury said that 'neither Government is willing to accept arbitration.' But the point should be cleared up and the full scope of the treaty made known."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

No Great Cause for Jubilation.—"A careful reading of the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain does not disclose to us any great cause for jubilation. It may be conceded, perhaps, that a species of litigation between nations in matters involving merely pecuniary considerations is better than blustering and swaggering, and, perchance, hard knocks. It may be admitted also that, within certain limits, arbitration is more civilized than war. But as the United States has run along pretty successfully for more than eighty years without blustering or swaggering or war so far as concerns any European power, we see no special cause for rejoicing over a proposition to continue, with foreign aid, a practise we have thus far been able to maintain without it. . . .

"When it comes to really serious questions, however—questions of territory and, incidentally of national prestige, sovereignty, and honor, the value of the proposed arrangement is not so apparent. . . . Here, it will be seen, a final verdict is provided for—but how? By 'an award by a majority of not less than five to one!' The tribunal is to be composed of six members—three chosen by the United States and three chosen by Great Britain—and it requires a majority of five to one to declare a judgment which either party to the controversy is bound to respect. Does any rational human being imagine that two Englishmen out of three selected to represent their country in a case involving its territorial possessions and, therefore, its national dignity and honor, will ever vote with the opposition? Does any one suppose a similar absurdity on the part of any two of our representatives? Of course, the treaty provides that in case of disagreement there shall be no resort to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers shall have been invited; but is it not as clear as day that, humanly speaking, the procotol fails in things of real importance?"—*The Post (Ind.) Washington.*

Alliance Not Desired.—"An arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain is more likely to be successfully executed than a similar agreement between any other of great nations of the earth, for the reason that the people of both nations, through a long career of freedom and close commercial intercourse with each other, have learned the value of a peaceful settlement of international controversies. But it must not be forgotten that Great Britain has shown no disposition whatever to abandon war, either for the settlement of disputes or for aggressive purposes. She engages in more wars than all of the other European nations combined, and is rarely without one on her hands in some direction or other. Her willingness to make an arrangement with this country is, therefore, an exception, and may conceal an ulterior purpose. It has been reported as coming from the State Department that there is to be a sort of alliance hereafter between England and the United States. If such is the understanding or any hint to that effect has been given, the treaty will not be acceptable. The United States desires to be on the best terms with every European government, but it does not wish an alliance with any of them. The traditional policy of this country is to attend to its own business in its own sphere, and leave the affairs of foreign governments severely alone."—*The American, Baltimore.*

Peace with Honor, the Achievement of the Century.—"We are not disposed to comment adversely or favorably upon the plan of general arbitration laid down in this treaty. We should be willing to accept any plan not obviously self-contradictory, for we realize that in a new departure such as this is all methods of execution are tentative methods, to be expanded or diminished, held to or changed, as shall be warranted by subsequent experience. What is needed at the present time is the making of a beginning, the acknowledgment of a principle, and the honor—and, in our mind, the greatest honor—of President Cleveland's Administration will be that he and his advisers have had the foresight and determination to work this problem out so that it could be definitely put into the terms of a treaty."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"Yet, if the question were submitted to the American people, they would decide by an overwhelming vote that the treaty should be adopted. Suppose it does improve England's position. A government can not be expected to act from purely altruistic motives. Doubtless Lord Salisbury reckoned that a permanent treaty of peace with the United States would leave him free to concentrate his attention upon his European rivals without fear of an attack on the flank by the United States. The only question that concerns us is whether the treaty is to the advantage of this country, and not whether we are the principal gainers."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"No offensive and defensive alliance for the mastery of the civilized world would be so creditable to England and America as this peace compact. It makes the English-speaking nations the bearer of the standard of peace and of the torch of reason. An absurdity in the European press comments on the event is the suggestion that the Senate may not agree to the treaty. The Senate occasionally does a foolish thing, but it will not make itself a blot on the most conspicuous page of history. The century's work will be well rounded out with this memorial of progress."—*The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.*

"Regarded from the viewpoints of Christianity, humanity, civilization, common sense, reason, and justice, the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is the most important and profoundly interesting international incident of the century now drawing to its close. It is impossible to magnify the influence of this convention not only upon the destinies of the two puissant nations directly concerned, but upon the cause of peace and international concord and comity throughout the civilized and, we may hope, the semi-civilized world."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"If the treaty now under consideration in the Senate committee on foreign relations should fail of ratification, public opinion in this country would demand that the incoming Administration provide another embodying the same vital principle. Tho partizan or factional animosity to the Cleveland Administration may bring the first fruits of the arbitration idea to naught, it can not defeat the substitution of justice and reason for physical force in the settlement of Anglo-American disputes."—*The Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The treaty marks a change in the application of international law, as it is the first treaty between great powers providing a general rule for the settlement of difficulties without war and by the peaceable methods of the courts. Some eighty single cases have been so referred, but this treaty provides in advance for such a tribunal. It proposes to settle the question whether it is practicable to do away with war for the arbitrament of disputes, or make it so remote a contingency as to be no longer feared."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

"It is, therefore, the first step toward the adoption of a policy which will revolutionize the conditions under which the nations of the world exist. It would disband the standing armies of the world and relieve the people of Europe of their heaviest burdens. It substitutes the orderly and inexpensive methods of a higher civilization in the adjustment of disputes for the destructive, inhuman, and senseless arbitrament of war."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

"The actual operation of the treaty will be the best test of its usefulness. The country hails it—the world hails it—as a new departure in the history of international relations, a new pledge of peace on earth and good-will among men."—*The Herald, New York.*

"It may not be entirely satisfactory in its terms, but that the spirit which it embodies ought to be encouraged by the Senate and by the people of this country ought not to be disputed by anybody."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

"This great republic, with all its faults, which look large to small men, has done more than all the rest of the world put together to bring peace through law."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

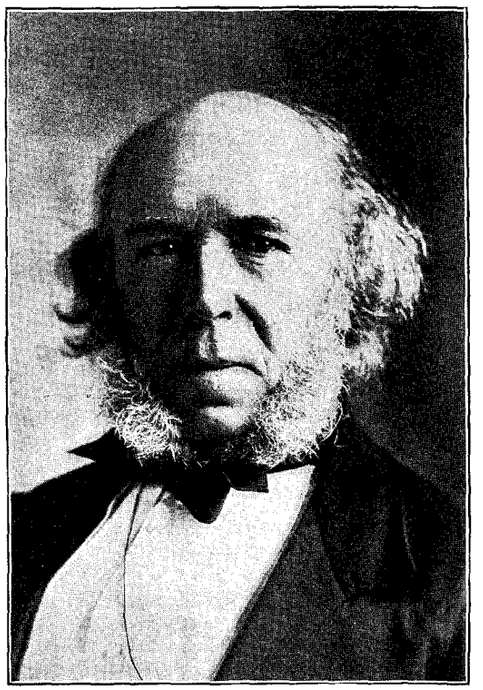
"For the second time it has been left to the Anglo-Saxon race to set the example of peaceful arbitration among the nations."—*The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERBERT SPENCER'S MATURED VIEWS ON SOCIALISM.

HERBERT SPENCER has lived to finish, at the age of seventy-six, the work begun by him thirty-six years ago of presenting a comprehensive system of philosophy to the world. The last volume of his voluminous "Synthetic Philosophy," being the third volume devoted to the "Principles of Sociology," has been published in this country this month, and the fact that it treats of Socialism as the imminent phase in social evolution will whet both popular and academic interest in the work.

This last volume of his series of ten volumes consists of three parts, relating respectively to ecclesiastical institutions, professional institutions, and industrial institutions. The first two portions have appeared more or less fully in the magazines, but the third has not appeared elsewhere. With the publication of these three parts in a united form, we are told, "the issue of 'Synthetic Philosophy' comes to a close." He adds, in his preface, the following words of explanation:



From photograph by Elliott & Fry.
HERBERT SPENCER.

"The series of works included under that title is complete and yet incomplete. There were to be ten volumes, and there are ten. According to the program, besides a volume of 'First Principles,' there were to be two volumes of 'Biology,' two of 'Psychology,' three of 'Sociology,' and two of 'Ethics'; and to each of these subjects the specified number of volumes has been appropriated. Still in one respect there is a falling-short. The interpretation of the paradox is that the first two volumes of the 'Principles of Sociology' have expanded into three, and the third (which, if written, would now be the fourth) remains unwritten. It was to have treated of progress—linguistic, intellectual, moral, esthetic. But obviously, for an invalid of seventy-six to deal adequately with topics so extensive and complex is impossible. . . .

"On looking back over the six-and-thirty years which have passed since the 'Synthetic Philosophy' was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it and still more surprised by its completion. In 1860 my small resources had been nearly all frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses; and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by over-tax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited me to three hours a day and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to onlookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished, one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist. But imprudent causes do not always fail. Sometimes a forlorn hope is justified by the event. Tho, along with other deterrents, many relapses, now lasting for weeks, now for months, and once for years, often made me despair of reaching the end, yet at length the end is reached. Doubtless in earlier days some exultation would have resulted; but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is my emancipation. Still there is a satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements, and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

In the development of "Industrial Institutions" Mr. Spencer discovers that "while the power of the evolving influences augments in a duplicate ratio, the power of the opposing influences diminishes in a duplicate ratio; and hence the fact that at the outset it took a thousand years to achieve a degree of improvement which is now achieved in one year." The whole range of development from the beginnings of specialization of functions and division of labor, distribution, exchange, regulation, slavery, serfdom, free labor and contract, to organized labor and organized capital is covered by the philosopher. At the present stage cooperation and socialistic tendencies are the phenomena to be accounted for. Mr. Spencer considers the former a small check on the latter. He distinguishes between conscious cooperation (conscious acting together to achieve a given end) and unconscious cooperation (pursuing private ends yet acting together to achieve a public end unthought of by the workers). Despite failures of industrial cooperation, as ordinarily understood, Mr. Spencer thinks that cooperation of workers contracting for piece-work "would achieve the desideratum that the manual worker shall have for his product all which remains after due remuneration of the brain-worker," tho "it must be admitted that the practicability of such a system depends on character."

"He handles Socialism as an ideal, "biologically fatal" and "psychologically absurd." In the chapter on "Compound Free Labor" he says:

"It seems that in the course of social progress, parts, more or less large, of each society are sacrificed for the benefit of the society as a whole. In the earlier stages the sacrifice takes the form of mortality in the wars perpetually carried on during the struggle for existence between tribes and nations; and in later stages the sacrifice takes the form of mortality entailed by the commercial struggle, and the keen competition entailed by it. In either case men are used up for the benefit of posterity; and so long as they go on multiplying in excess of the means of subsistence, there appears no remedy."

In the chapter entitled "Socialism," he further says: "The socialist does not ask what must happen if generation after generation the material well-being of the inferior is raised at the cost of lowering that of the superior. "People who, in their corporate capacity, abolish the natural relation between merits and benefits, will presently be abolished themselves. Either they will have to go through the miseries of a slow decay, consequent on the increase of those unfit for the business of life, or they will be overrun by some people who have not pursued the foolish policy of fostering the worst at the expense of the best." Socialism, in the second place, he claims, implies an impossible mental structure. "The intensity of fellow feeling is to be such as to cause life-long self-sacrifice." "The character of all is to be so noble that it causes continuous sacrifice of self to others, and so ignoble that it continuously lets others sacrifice to self." One not only is to love his neighbor as himself, but to love his neighbor's children as his own.

Mr. Spencer maintains that the socialist theory and practise are normal in the militant type of society, but cease to be normal as fast as the society becomes industrial in type. Socialism means to him a return from *contract* to *status*, the structure of an army, not under individual masters, but under the community as master. Socialism is fundamentally a question of the regulation of labor. The convert to socialism is not told that "if he is to be fed he must also be driven." "An entire loss of freedom will thus be the fate of those who do not deserve the freedom they possess. . . . Only a nature which will sacrifice everything to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

defend personal liberty of action, and is eager to defend the like liberties of action of others can permanently maintain free institutions."

Of the impending socialistic change he finds plenty of special evidence the world over: Militarism in Europe, public-school taxes, coercive legislation, etc. His opinion is strengthened by contemplating "the law of rhythm." "In the changes now toward increase of restraints on men and now toward decrease of them, one of the slowest and widest of rhythms is exhibited." How long this phase will last, and how it will come to an end, Mr. Spencer says can not be answered. But he anticipates that adaptation of human nature to the social state, amid all changes of society, will go on until complete:

"On the one hand by continual repression of aggressive instincts and exercise of feelings which prompt ministration to public welfare, and on the other hand by the lapse of restraints, gradually becoming less necessary, there must be produced a kind of man so constituted that while fulfilling his own desires he fulfills also the social needs."

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

RECENT bank failures have given an impetus to agitation for the establishment of savings-banks in connection with the post-office department of the Government. The subject comes up in some form before nearly every session of Congress. The Chicago *Record*, one of the leading advocates of the system, has recently published a remarakble number of indorsements of the scheme as outlined in pending bills. But the most notable contribution to the bibliography of the subject is a monolog by Edward T. Heyn, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November. Main points of the work are thus summarized (*American Journal of Sociology*):

"Faith in the absolute solvency of the general Government has created a demand for a postal-savings department. Since there is about $700,000,000 hoarded, its deposit and circulation would be of general advantage. Within two years at least $1,000,000,000 would be deposited, enabling the Government to bring the national debt within the control of citizens. Government would be made more stable by the number of citizens who would make deposits in its own banks. Postal savings-banks have been introduced in all the leading countries except the United States, Germany, and Switzerland, and in Germany there are many municipal savings-banks. The proposition to establish postal savings-banks in Great Britain was first introduced into Parliament in 1807, but the measure was not passed until 1861, when Gladstone carried it through Parliament. At the end of the first year, 2,535 persons had deposited nearly £2,000,000. There are now 11,000 offices. One out of every seven persons in England is a depositor. The total amount due depositors December 31, 1893, was £80,597,641. The interest for that year was £1,860,104. Before 1894 deposits were limited to £30 per year; since then £50 may be deposited. Investments may be made in government stock equal to the amount deposited. No interest is allowed on deposits exceeding £200, and the accumulations, after that amount is reached, are invested in government stock. Annuities of not less than £1 nor more than £100 may be purchased on the life of any person over five years of age. Postal banks were introduced into Canada in 1868. The system is similar to the English. June 30, 1896, there were 755 postal banks, 126,442 accounts remaining open, $29,932,929 standing to credit of open accounts, $944,524 allowed in interest for the year. Austria introduced the system in 1868. Interest is paid at 3 per cent. on one gulden and upward. Bonds are bought for depositors at market price. A clearing and check system has been established. In 1895, 1,917,784 deposits were made, aggregating 37,160,508 gulden. France introduced the system in 1881. There are 7,000 offices in France and Algiers. Three-per-cent. interest is paid. September 1, 1894, there were 2,224,813 depositors, of whom more than two thirds held less than 200 francs each. The amount due depositors December 31, 1893, was 610,793,920 francs. Belgium established postal banks in 1865. In 1886 the maximum sum upon which interest was paid was reduced from 12,000 to 5,000 francs, and further reduced to 3,000 francs in 1891, with interest at 3 per cent. Sweden established banks in 1883. Coupon receipts are there given for deposits. There are 369,000 depositors, and the bank controls an invested capital of 28,000,000 crowns. Russia adopted the system in 1889, Holland in 1886, and Italy in 1875. The English colonies have systems modeled after that of the mother country. In New Zealand the deposits number 202,276 and amount to 2,368,089. Hawaii introduced the system in 1886. Seventeen different bills have been introduced in the United States Congress. The Postmaster-General first recommended the establishment of the banks in 1871."

BACK IN CHICAGO AND EVERYBODY GLAD TO SEE HIM.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

LESSONS OF THE SHERRY RAID.

THE sensational newspapers of the country have made the most of the facts that have come to light through hearings before the New York Police Commissioners regarding a "stag" banquet at "Sherry's" (a fashionable restaurant on Fifth Avenue), which Police Captain Chapman interrupted. At the hearings to determine whether the officer's conduct was justified, some testimony was given concerning the antics of several scantily clad female dancers and variety performers, which could not be printed in the newspapers, altho it appeared that the entire program reported to the police captain in advance was not carried out. The editors of the secular press find a number of important lessons in the affair.

Police Raids and Liberty.—"If the police can raid a private supper-party because the host entertains his guests with dancing and a variety show afterward, then are our homes and clubs in the same danger that Sherry's stood in, and, again, if the police are to be judges of what is permissible in entertainments it will be a sore trial to the belief and the dignity of the people to have to submit the plans of their pleasurings to the bluecoats. There is a suspicion that the police have about as much power as it is safe to give to them already, and as to their esthetic qualifications in such judgments there is at least room for debate. Up to the present in the trial of this case, nothing has indicated that the show given to a few of his friends by Mr. Seeley in a private room was different from the customary variety business of the cheaper theaters. The actors and singers were people employed in those theaters, and they did what the public expected of them in those theaters. Not one of them appears to have made so free an exhibition as they have made at certain clubs.

"It is by no means the purpose of this paper to uphold anything that is gross or offensive to morals; yet, as between the oppression that dictates what shall be done or said or sung in a home, a family, a club, or private gathering, and the coarseness that may be indulged in the absence of such oppression, we unhesitatingly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

declare for liberty. When police or other officers arrogate to themselves what shall be done in a theater or other place to which the general public has admission they have a large measure of public support and public respect, providing they show themselves capable of intelligent discrimination; but their right to invade a private gathering, not on information, but on allegation, and treat all present as if they were habitual offenders against the law is most roundly disputed."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Wealth Gives No License to Sensualism.—"A man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses. Wealth does not release him from his obligation to be useful in the world, and does not give him the license to spend his life in riotous living. On the contrary, the greater the wealth the greater the obligation to use it in such a way as to produce the greatest benefits. The wealthy man who does his duty is always a busy man, and keeps his money employed in such a way as that others may receive benefits therefrom. Such a man is a public benefactor and his wealth is a public blessing. But when a man of means conceives the idea that the great and only aim in life is to spend his money in gratifying his own appetites and pleasures, he is almost sure to fall into epicurianism and debauchery. When a man pursues pleasure as a business, he defeats his own aim, and all things soon become stale, flat, and unprofitable. His mind is always at work to invent some new pleasure and pastime, and the man whose tastes and aspirations go no higher than his appetites will necessarily fall into the worst form of sensualism.

"That's what's the matter with Mr. Seeley and those of his set. They have nothing to do but to amuse themselves, and they make no other use of their money than to spend it in pursuit of their own lascivious pleasures. Idleness and money are a dangerous combination, and such men and their wealth are a curse rather than a blessing to the community in which they live."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

Social System Dying at the Top?—"Whether looked upon as an inspired, a poetic, a literary or a historic passage, the biblical episode of Belshazzar's feast and Daniel's judgment establish a principle that age has only helped to confirm; the orgies of the ruling class are an unerring symptom of approaching social upheavals. The recent 'Seeley dinner' in New York city, taken in connection with numerous other similar instances, points the finger upon what the near future has in store.

"Clinton Burton Seeley, a rich manufacturer, gave a banquet in which his brother, about to be married, was to bid good-by to bachelorhood. Some twenty-five other guests were invited. These were picked from the cream of our 'élite'; they were the pillars of 'morality,' 'law and order,' 'civic virtue'. . . . The police broke in upon information that the banquet was an immoral affair. The matter is now undergoing examination. The testimony is of such nature that even our most indecent papers dare not reproduce it. Amid flowing champagne our 'pillars of morality,' conspicuous in 'reform movements,' and on 'reform' platforms, were the disgraceful audience to sights and songs, frequently participated in by them, that would have been considered revolting even by those who make it a virtue of being 'tough.'

"When a social system is about to go down, it dies out at its top. Morally gangrened by its capitalist functions, the capitalist class has become a public nuisance, whose mephitic exhalations strike the nostrils of the proletariat, urging them on to put an end to plague."—*The People (Socialist-Labor), New York.*

New Laws Against Lynching.—In a valuable review of "Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1896," W. B. Shaw gives (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, January) the following data concerning legislative movements to suppress lynching and other forms of mob violence:

"In 1893 Georgia and North Carolina made lynching a felony, and required sheriffs to summon a posse whenever there was reason to believe that a lynching would be attempted. In December, 1895, the Georgia law was amended so as to require the sheriff or other officer to report the names of persons engaged in attempts to interfere with the execution of justice. Failure to make such report, or the rendering of a false report in any case, was made a sufficient cause for removal from office by the governor on presentment of the grand jury. In North Carolina, in case the county commissioners failed to furnish a guard for protection against a lynching-party, after the sheriff had called on them for such a guard, the county was made liable for damages resulting from the lynching. In South Carolina this principle of liability has now been still further extended, so that the county is compelled to pay $2,000 in case of any death from lynching, regardless of the conduct of the officers, and may recover damages in turn from individual offenders. On proof of connivance with lynchers, an officer charged with the custody of a prisoner is disqualified thereby for any public office. In Ohio, also, where mob violence had begun to be more prevalent, perhaps, than in most Northern States, the legislature has provided that the person injured thereby, or his heirs, shall have a right of action against the county. The limit of damages thus recoverable is placed at $5,000, and the county, in turn, may recover from the participants in the outrage."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

STORMY PETREL ECKELS says it wasn't much of a blow out West anyway.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

WHEN Yale College gave to Mr. Platt an honorary degree in 1876, it very fittingly made him a master of arts.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

EVEN if it were not Congress, it would probably be cyclones or cloudbursts, or grasshoppers. It's only a matter of form.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

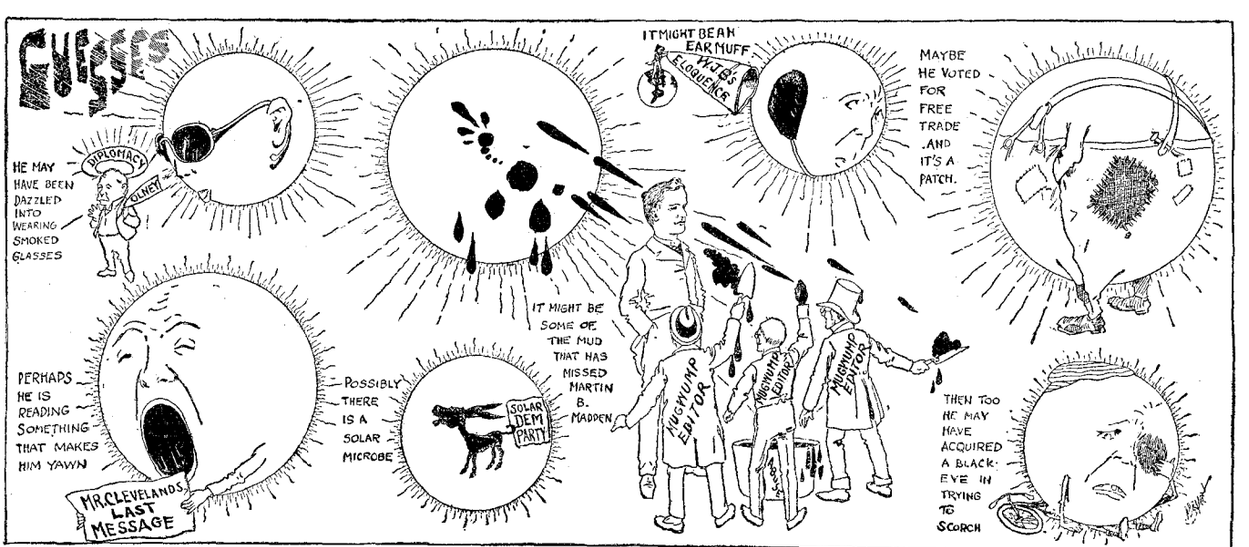
THE United States and Great Britain have arranged an agreement that they will quarrel in the future only in a perfectly peaceful manner.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IN addition to the several interesting senatorial contests now on, Corbett and Fitzsimmons have signed for their annual filibustering expedition.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE recent experience of Mr. Wanamaker shows that the Republican politicians have very little use for the business man in politics after the campaign subscriptions are made.—*The Journal, New York.*

WITH the outcropping of suggestions of a currency commission, a tariff commission, a census commission, and what not, there is just the trace of a likelihood that the commission business may be overdone. This is one of the infant industries that should not be developed hastily.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

THE news from Chicago that Abraham Lincoln's son is managing balls and other social "functions" for the Four Hundred of that aristocratic city has something almost sad about it. If Abraham Lincoln's son's father could only know of it, he would smile his most serious smile and then put his feet upon the mantel and think.—*The World, New York.*


GUESSES
HE MAY HAVE BEEN DAZZLED INTO WEARING SMOKED GLASSES
DIPLOMACY
KLINE
PERHAPS HE IS READING SOMETHING THAT MAKES HIM YAWN
MR. CLEVELANDS LAST MESSAGE
POSSIBLY THERE IS A SOLAR MICROBE
SOLAR DEM PARTY
IT MIGHT BE SOME OF THE MUD THAT HAS MISSED MARTIN B. MADDEN
IT MIGHT BE AN EAR MUFF
WILL'S ELOQUENCE
MUGWUMP EDITOR
MUGWUMP EDITOR
MUGWUMP EDITOR
MAYBE HE VOTED FOR FREE TRADE AND IT'S A PATCH.
THEN TOO HE MAY HAVE ACQUIRED A BLACK EYE IN TRYING TO SCORCH

THAT SPOT ON THE SUN, WHAT IS IT?

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY MALADIES OF FRANCE.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE was on Christmas eve received into the French Academy, François Coppée and Ludovic Halévy acting as his "godfathers." He took the seat made vacant by the pathetic death of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and his speech was, of course, a eulogy of that great Frenchman. It is not to that, however, but to M. Gréard's address of reception, that we direct attention just now. Portions of M. Gréard's address are translated in the London *Academy*, and we give below a passage relating to what he calls the "temporary maladies of he wits of France"—Naturalism, or Realism, and Symbolism—and M. Anatole France's relations thereto. Said M. Gréard (vice-rector of the Academy):

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

"The art of the seventeenth century believed in virtue; the art of the eighteenth believed in reason; our own century for a time believed in passion. But it would seem that in this present day there is no faith but in one thing—instinct, the base and brutal instinct of which naturalism has declared itself the apostle. . . . Caught at its real origin, at the moment of its primal inspiration, naturalism is found to have been the legitimate reaction of the spirit of observation, justified by reason and knowledge, against the abuses of sentiment. And, indeed, how shall we ignore the riches of those elements with which this fruitful alluvial action endowed the exhausted soil of our literature? Are you [M. France] not, even you too, a realist? Your descriptions, your analyses, all your marvelous pictures of the physical world and of the moral, do they not proceed from the principles of that very school, if by naturalism we are to understand, as Balzac and Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve and Taine understood, a direct intuition, a frank expression of the things of life? That which offends you is the systematic exaggeration of these principles which has followed the first impulse of happy innovation; what offends you is the error encouraged by a far too easy success, which has produced triviality of observation, impoverishment of ideas, and the triumph of workmanship or process. Your Attic moderation has never been able to reconcile itself with this encumbered style of writing, in which every phrase is somewhat like a storehouse for household furniture; neither this have you suffered, nor the vaporous phrasing of the Symbolists, across which attentive eyes perceive a something, as in the lantern of the fabulist, but fail to distinguish what. Who will prescribe a remedy for these temporary maladies of the wits of France? To-day, from every point of the compass, men are summoning the ideal; these climb towers, and those cry, 'Sister Anne, do you see nothing coming?' It is now many years since you, the first, gave vent to a cry of distress, and to a call for the reaction of good sense and good taste. 'It is asserted,' you wrote, 'that the naturalistic novel is part of a literature founded upon science. But, in truth, it is denied by science, which knows only truth, and by art, which knows only beauty. The naturalistic novel drags in vain from one to the other its flat deformity. The one and the other reject it. It is of no use, and it is ugly. . . . Would art be worth what it costs us if it had not the use of sowing our lives with charming images?"

We quote also the following portion of the same address, relating to the new Academician's views of fiction:

"Your novels, monsieur, your stories, are full of those images of delight; and I am sure it is by no means this part of your work that seems to you least happy. A friend once asked you what form of literary invention was most to be recommended to those fain to wield the pen. 'That of a story,' you replied, 'a story no longer than your finger.' The very nature of the story is to be rapid and brief; it suits thereby a society like our own, which is busy and counts its hours. In a few phrases it encloses much reason, and bestows more thoughts than it puts into words. It is a dish for the epicure, and a dainty for men of wit. You have an infinite admiration for Balzac in his power; he is in your eyes the greatest historian of modern society. But why did he not practise further the graceful and lucid story—the story of French literature—which can be read in a breath and flies across centuries, such as 'Daphnis and Chloe,' the 'Princesse de Clèves,' 'Paul et Virginie,' or 'Manon Lescaut'? As for yourself, you have done better than to draw up the laws of this literature, you have also bestowed upon us its models. The pleasantly deceptive titles of your books promise us a single story; we open them, and a flock flies forth."

MADAME NORDICA'S REVENGE.

IT will be recalled that Mme. Nordica's reason for drawing out of the Metropolitan Opera Company this year was because the part of *Brunhilde* had been promised to Melba. Upon the advice of Jean de Reszke, Melba determined to essay a Wagnerian rôle this year and Mme. Nordica, who had assumed the rôle of *Brunhilde* heretofore, felt that her toes were being unwarrantedly tramped upon. She has had her revenge, however, in the quick abandonment of the rôle which Melba has been compelled to make in order to save her voice. Here is Melba's statement:

"BOSTON, Jan. 5: As strong as I find the rôle of *Brunhilde*, I do not intend singing it again, at least for some years. My last reason for this decision is my belief that in singing it often there would be danger of injuring my voice. My opinion is confirmed by the advice of those whom I consider good authority.

"I wish it to be understood that I say this only in reference to my individual case, and that I do not assume to give advice to other artists on this subject. NELLIE MELBA."

Taking this for an occasion, *The Journal* (New York) has been obtaining expressions of opinion from various musical experts on the question whether Wagnerian rôles injure the voice. Among those solicited for an opinion was Mme. Nordica, who improved her opportunity by wiring from Canton, Ohio, under date of January 8, the following:

"To sing Wagner without injury to the voice requires only that one be properly and peculiarly equipped for the enterprise, not solely in the matter of instruction and training, but also as regards physique and certain other accidental attributes. The ath-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lete would not attempt a feat of skill and prowess without scrupulous preparation, unless he resigned himself in advance to defeat. And certain achievements are beyond the reach of all except a few peculiarly endowed, even if the preparation and training be never so thorough. A Sandow, for instance, makes light of a task under which a rival not so well fitted by merely natural advantages bends and falls.

"Indeed, it is a source of wonder to me that this question should have attracted such serious consideration and plausible contention in view of the perfectly obvious facts close at hand that would seem to forbid discussion. Did not the Messrs. de Reszke and myself sing Wagner musically last season? And have either they or I suffered any ill in consequence? Does not the long and arduous and unfailingly successful careers of such Wagnerian singers as Materna, Lehman, Klahfsky, and Brandt overthrow the notion that some persons seem so determined to establish that the peerless master's music means sure and speedy hurt to the vocal organization? In truth, I can not recall any great singer who has suffered from repeated appearances in Wagnerian rôles.

"Wagner's music never injured any one who could sing it and who knew how. To know how—that means much thought, much study, much work. The effort involved I would not for a moment seem to depreciate; but that the effort is too severe, if the conditions be proper, that I gainsay insistently. I have known many beautiful voices, on the other hand, ruined by trying to master Donizetti, Bellini, and Gounod.

"As to the virtue and import of Wagner's work—surely we have got beyond discussing that. LILLIAN NORDICA."

As for the general discussion that has been elicited we give here some additional utterances, among them one by Mme. Litvinne, who has been asked to assume the Wagnerian rôles abandoned by Melba:

"In all the range of operatic music there is nothing which compares in greatness of effect with the works of Wagner. He stands alone—the master whom many have striven to imitate, but who never once permitted himself to borrow an idea from another.

MME. NORDICA.

Wagner's music stands above considerations of country and period. It is the music not alone of the future but of the present, and not alone of the present but of all time. It is universal and all-embracing. It interprets all human emotion, all passion.

"It is true that the singing of some Wagner parts involves a physical tax on the singer, but it is true only in a measure. All depends on the artist. To interpret the master's music demands training the most perfect and severe. It demands that the singer shall be as perfect in his or her art as the limitations imposed by nature will admit of. That means that the artist must have absolute command of his or her voice. Given such conditions,

MME. MELBA.

there need be no fear of injuring the voice or of suffering more fatigue than should be expected after hours of hard physical and intellectual work, to say nothing of the emotional strain incidental to any artistic effort. At this moment, for example, I have just returned from singing the most trying part I know—that of *Siegfried*. And I certainly do not feel sufficient fatigue to interfere with my enjoyment of affairs outside the Metropolitan Opera House.

"But this is a proposition which hardly needs demonstration. If the singing of Wagner produced injurious physical effects, artists would not rush to their doom quite so eagerly. And what operatic artist is there who is not anxious to sing in Wagner opera? JEAN DE RESZKE."

"In America more than in any other country, except Germany, is the kingship of Wagner established beyond question. For evidence of this let one observe the audiences that gather at every Wagnerian presentation. It is amazing! And in honoring Wagner New York honors itself, and places itself on a superior musical plane to almost any other capital in the world.

"In order to sing Wagner in German, my brother and I devoted much time and labor to studying the language in which the great master wrote and thought—the language which he himself welded indissolubly with music the most marvelous. We knew that only by learning that language could we qualify ourselves to interpret the master's works. Even in France and Italy now they insist upon having Wagner's operas presented in the German.

"The amount of study demanded by Wagner is prodigious. Jean and I, for example, devoted a year and a half to the close and laborious study of *Siegfried* before we ventured to appear in that opera. And it was very much the same with *Tristan*.

"Of course, it is no holiday pastime to interpret Wagner. But the strain on the voice and the physique which it involves has been absurdly exaggerated. No great artistic achievement is possible without fatigue, but with the training and experience

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that are necessary to make a man or a woman an artist such fatigue is reduced to a minimum, and will produce no ill effects.

"EDOUARD DE RESZKE."

"It is humanly impossible for one singer to say what music will or will not fatigue another singer. One can only speak from the standpoint of one's own personal experience. Wagner's music is a great strain upon one's emotional and nervous temperament. That is why one must go slowly in taking up Wagnerian rôles for study or interpretation.

"As one gets older in one's career, and more experienced, one can progressively essay heavier and heavier and heavier rôles, provided one has the volume and quality of voice appropriate to these parts.

"It has been my plan and my hope to do so. It is only, I think, when a woman shall have arrived at the highest stage of artistic

FELIA LITVINNE.

and physical development of which she is capable that she should try such parts as the *Brunhilde* and *Isolde*. Tho I can hardly contain my impatience to attempt them, I feel that I am still too young to stand the nervous and physical strain, altho I am convinced, from the study I have already given them, that they would in no way fatigue my voice. When one has before one such inspiring work to do, one's ambition can never flag; but I wish to approach these heavier rôles slowly and with all reverence.

EMMA EAMES STORY."

"I do not believe that Wagner's music is calculated to fatigue the voice to a greater degree than any other music. But it must be remembered that the only Wagner rôles which I have sung are the *King* in 'Lohengrin'; the *Landgrave*, in 'Tannhaeuser,' and *Pogner*, in the 'Meistersinger'—none of them being arduous parts. In my humble opinion this soothing music should not fatigue any artist except one who is in ill health or whose voice is naturally feeble. For artists who are sure of themselves—like Jean and Edouard de Reszke, for example—such parts would be nothing but beneficial vocally.

"Never has Jean been so sublime as in 'Siegfried,' nor has the beautiful organ of Edouard ever sounded better than in 'King Marke' and in the 'Wanderer.'

"As for me, yes, I am certainly a Wagner fanatic. I admire him more than any other composer; but that does not prevent me from continuing as of old to admire Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Verdi. To my thinking Wagner ought to be placed above all others, almost, perhaps, as one would place a divinity. His orchestration is incomparable, and ravishes all who hear it.

"POL PLANCON."

"It is the ambition of every artiste to interpret Wagner's works, and this would not be the case if the effort were so great a strain as to be injurious. It is certain that I do not feel a bit tired after my performances this afternoon, which was unusually trying, because it was so unexpected. It was not until this morning that the management informed me that Mme. Melba was too ill to appear as *Brunhilde*, and asked me to take her place. I had never rehearsed the part, altho, of course, I was familiar with the music, and had gone through it in private with M. Jean de Reszke. Nevertheless I suffered from nothing beyond the nervousness natural at such a time. I am now studying the part of *Orthruda*, which I will sing when 'Lohengrin' is presented, later in the season.

FELIA LITVINNE."

A STORY OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

IT is a stupid editor who accepts as true all the stories told about noted literary persons or any other noted persons, that appear in the daily papers; but when a well-known newspaper man puts his own name to an article, the presumption is in favor of its correctness. An article signed by Frank Pixley appears in the Chicago *Times-Herald* telling how Lafcadio Hearn made a newspaper reputation in a single night on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"It was a red-hot night for news. One after another all the star members of the staff had been sent out on assignments until the city room was practically vacant. A rough, uncouth, queer-looking tramp sauntered in and asked for a job. The city editor told him there was nothing for him and turned to answer the telephone. Over the wire came the information that evidences of a murder had been discovered at the city gas-works. The caller was just shuffling out of the room when the city editor hung up the receiver and called out: 'Wait a minute! Go out to the city gas-works and see what's the matter there. Come back as soon as you can.'

"The stranger was back again within an hour. 'It's a murder,' he said, and went into the reporters' room. A half-hour later, when the city editor entered the room, he found the new reporter lying full length upon the top of a long table, while the blank paper was held close to his face because of an affection of the eyes which prevented the eyeballs from turning in their sockets. Picking up a few pages of the manuscript, which was beautifully written and had the fineness of copper-plate, the editor read it carefully and then laid his hand gently upon the writer's head. This instantly elicited a snarl like that of a wild beast. 'It's all right,' remarked the editor. 'Keep your temper. You may give us all of that stuff you can write.'

"The stranger continued to write until long after midnight, and his matter filled three columns. It gave all the details of one of the most horrible murders in the history of modern crime—the killing of an official of the gas company by an employee, who dismembered his victim's body and cremated the fragments in a coke-furnace.

"The description of this crime had all the fascination of Edgar Allan Poe's grewsome tales, and the story of the 'gashouse murder' became a reportorial classic. The unknown who wrote it never had been heard from before that time, tho his name afterward became well known to lovers of American literature. It was the initial appearance in newspaper work of Lafcadio Hearn."

TIME was when the authorities of Russia were after Count Lyof Tolstoï as they are now after his brother Nicholas, for conduct meriting excommunication from the church and confiscation of his estates. The complaints were carried to the late Czar, Alexander III., and he sent for the Count and requested him to cease writing, or change his style.

"Will your Majesty," answered Tolstoï, "doff for an instant your imperial mantle, and judge my works not as an autocrat, but as a mere ordinary man? If a single word of my writing offends your human sense, I will cut off my right hand."

Alexander, says a writer in *The Tribune*, became thoughtful, did not reply, and took cordial leave of the novelist, who, no matter what he wrote, was ever afterward treated with remarkable indulgence. In spite of the late Czar's deep respect, regard, and affection for his old tutor, Pobiedonotsoff, he sternly bade the Procurator of the Holy Synod to be silent on one memorable occasion, when the question was raised by that functionary as to whether the writings and the teachings of the great apostle of Christian socialism were not of a character to deserve the ban of the church.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GLADSTONE AS A BOOK-COLLECTOR.

IT is only the odds and ends of his time, Mr. Gladstone says apologetically, that could be given to the collecting of books; but he seems to have done pretty well, inasmuch as his collection amounts to about 35,000 volumes. We quote below the greater portion of a letter written by him to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who is getting up a "Dictionary of English Book Collections." The letter is published in *The Academy*, and, we are told, is "written in a firm and bold hand, with hardly a correction." It is dated at Hawarden, September 9, 1896:

"DEAR MR. QUARITCH—The regiment of book-collectors stands in no need of recruits; and, even if its ranks were thin, I doubt if I am qualified to enlist. I have in my time been a purchaser to the extent of about thirty-five thousand volumes, and I might therefore abide a quantitative test; but, as I fear, no other. A book-collector ought, as I conceive, to possess the following six qualifications: appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination, and perseverance. Of these I have only had two, the first and the last, and these are not the most important. Restricted visual power now imposes upon me a serious amount of disability; and, speaking generally, I have retired from the list of purchasers. I am gradually transferring the bulk of my library to the Institution of St. Deiniol's at this place, which I hope to succeed in founding; but I retain certain branches for use, and a few of what are to me treasures, tho you would, I apprehend, refuse to most of them a place on your shelves.

"The oldest book I have, that is to say the one longest in my possession, was presented to me personally by Mrs. Hannah More. It is a copy of her 'Sacred Dramas,' printed and given to me in 1815, eighty-one years ago; and was accompanied with a pretty introductory sentence, of which I remember only the first words. They were these: 'As you have just come into this world, and I am just going out of it, allow me,' and so forth.

"My purchases commenced a few years after that time, and I have a variety of books acquired at Eton. Among them is a copy of Mr. Hallam's 'Constitutional History,' in quarto, presented to me by his son Arthur, the subject of 'In Memoriam,' and at that period my dearest friend.

"Book-buyers of the present day have immense advantages in the extended accessibility and cheapness of books which, whether in the ancient or modern languages, ought to be considered classical. . . . In one respect only they have lost ground, and that is in regard to bookbinding. It is (as a general rule; I am not complaining in my own case) much dearer than it was seventy and eighty years back, and, notwithstanding abolitions of duty and enlarged use of machinery, it is generally worse in that vitally important particular, the easy opening of a book. Our case contrasts very unfavorably with cases such as those of France and Italy. . . .

"Tho, as I have said, a beggarly collector, I have had a few specialties. One I will mention. I accumulated more than thirty distinct *rifacimenti* of the 'Book of Common Prayer.' Many of these had prefaces which commonly ran to this effect: 'The Prayer-book is excellent. But it has some blemishes. Let them be removed, and it will find universal acceptance. Accordingly I have performed this operation; and I now give "the Reformed Prayer-book" to the world.' But I have never obtained, and have never seen, a second edition of any one of these productions. I greatly doubt whether they have usually paid their printer's bills."

The London *Spectator* takes some exceptions to Mr. Gladstone's letter, which, it confesses at the outset it can hardly understand. It objects to his use of "a barbaric word like vitalizing," and especially objects to his "over-kindly" view of book collectors in general. It says:

"Why should book-collecting 'vitalize' anybody any more than collecting stamps, or shaving-dishes, or buttons, or any other of the thousand things in collecting which idle men with money and a false kind of diligence have made for themselves an appearance of occupation? . . . What is there in a book apart from the thoughts in it to 'vitalize' any mind? Mr. Gladstone himself would not seek for able men among the curators or clerks of the Bibliothèque Nationale or of the library of the British Museum, tho many in both establishments are doubtless adepts in bibliography. He himself is one of the best-instructed men in Europe, but it is not because he has purchased thirty thousand volumes in his lifetime, but because he has the secret of so reading as to pluck the vitality out of a book in an amazingly short space of time, and with the aid of a magnificent memory has used that power persistently throughout an unusually long life. We have great respect for the man who, caring about some special subject, say the historic relation of Europe to Asia, buys every book he can which will enlighten him upon that topic, and then, widening his interests, gradually accumulates a formidable library; but the book-collector merely as such stands no higher in our judgment than the philatelist, or the man who once passed his leisure in collecting walking-sticks."

NEW DEPARTURE BY WHISTLER.

THE Art Journal (January) reproduces two remarkable works by Mr. Whistler, who, it says, has exhibited a notable artistic activity during the past year or two: "By far the most important is 'The Master-Smith of Lyme Regis' . . . and altho the reproduction can not carry all the power of the original, a fair idea is rendered of this extraordinary masterpiece. Painted, in all its preliminary stages, at the Dorset watering-place last year,

JAMES A. M. WHISTLER.

the picture-portrait of a worthy man in the village deserves to rank with the 'Tailor' of Moroni in the National Gallery, with Franz Hals in Holland, and Velasquez in Madrid. The strength of the painter was never more thoroughly revealed, and if it be permissible to compare it with his own previous achievements, it is a very remarkable advance on the daintiness of the 'Little White Girl,' or the wonderfulness of the portrait of the Comte de Montesquieu. In Mr. Whistler's art the picture stands, so far, entirely alone. The manly vigor of the smith, black-avised and strong in the power of real labor, looking the whole world in the face with the calm dignity of the honest man, displays a character such as even the most ardent admirer of the artist could perhaps scarcely believe possible from his brush." In complete contrast is the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis"—a "little girl—a little delicate, a trifle sad, having her hair carelessly over one shoulder." Judging from the reproduction this in its own exquisite way is as much a new departure as the "Smith." Both pictures, it is said, are likely to find a home in America. Mr. Whistler is busy, besides, with several full-length portraits and other works —pastel, etching, and lithographing being for the moment laid aside.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A CHARMING BOOK OF MEMORIES.

MRS. MARY COWDEN-CLARKE is in her eighty-seventh year. She is a daughter of Vincent Novello, the able musician and still abler editor of music, to whom the world owes a larger debt than it is conscious of for rescuing some of the finest compositions of the past from oblivion. Clara Novello, the once famous singer, was her sister, and her brother founded the famous London publishing-house that still bears the name, and is the greatest music-publishing concern in the world. Thus, through her family (and her friends the Littletons, who succeeded to the business) she was in touch with the best of music and musicians throughout the most interesting period of this most musical century. But at seventeen she married Charles Cowden-Clarke, a man of letters and a lecturer of taste and ability, the friend and journalistic assistant of Leigh Hunt, a friend of Charles Lamb, and writer of some pleasant but forgotten books which did much to educate middle-class England at a time when it wanted educating very badly indeed. And she herself took to the pen, and earned for herself the notable distinction of being the first (and so far the only) woman who has edited Shakespeare; and (what perhaps is her most useful and lasting achievement) she compiled the well-known "Concordance to Shakespeare." Thus to music and musicians she adds a long and notable intimacy with the literature and the men of letters of her time.

Here is a glimpse of herself as a girl, and of Hunt, and Keats and Shelley:

"Besides the guests above named, there were often present Charles and Mary Lamb, Leigh Hunt, John Keats, and ever-welcome, ever young-hearted Charles Cowden-Clarke. My enthusiasm—child as I was—for these distinguished visitors was curiously strong. I can remember once creeping round to where Leigh Hunt's hand rested on the back of the sofa upon which he sat and giving it a quiet kiss—because I heard he was a *poet*. And I have even now full recollection of the reverent look with which I regarded John Keats, as he leaned against the side of the organ, listening with rapt attention to my father's music. Keats's favorite position—one foot raised on his other knee—still remains imprinted on my memory; as also does the last time I saw him, half-reclining on some chairs that formed a couch for him when he was staying at Leigh Hunt's house, just before leaving England for Italy. Another poet reminiscence I have—of jumping up to peer over the parlor window-blind to have a peep at Shelley, who I had heard was leaving, after a visit he had just paid to my father upstairs. Well was I rewarded, for, as he passed before our house, he gave a glance up at it, and I beheld his seraph-like face, with its blue eyes, and aureoled by its golden hair."

"He was as fond of long walks as we were, and had equal admiration for Enfield and its environs as we had. He showed us the very spot where a dog had been pertinacious in following him, and whom he sought to get rid of by *tiring him out* (!), had given up the contest of perseverance, and had dropped down under a hedge dead-beat.

"Another time during this visit to the Lambs, he had given his arm to me and left my husband to escort Miss Lamb, who walked at rather more slow a pace than her brother, while we were going to spend the evening at the house of a somewhat prim lady schoolmistress. On entering the room, Charles Lamb introduced me to this rather formal hostess with the words, 'Mrs. ——, I've brought you the wife of the man who mortally hates your husband,' and when the lady replied by a polite inquiry after Miss Lamb, hoping she was quite well, Charles Lamb said, 'She has a terrible fit of toothache this evening, so Mr. Cowden-Clarke remained to keep her company.' Soon after this, the two appearing, Lamb went on to say, 'Mrs. Cowden-Clarke has been telling me, as we came along, that she hopes that you have sprats for supper.' The lady's puzzled look, contrasted by the smiling calmness with which we stood by listening to him, were precisely the effects that amused Lamb to produce. I have heard him say that he never stammered when he told a lie. This was in humorous reference to the slight hesitation in his speech which he often had when talking.

"On the last evening of this delightful visit, Charles Lamb (who was fond of whist and had asked us whether we were good hands at the game, we disclaiming any such excellence; this had brought his rejoinder of 'Oh, then, I'll not ask you to play; I hate playing with bad players') said, 'Let's have a game of whist, just to see what you are like'; and at the end of the trial he burst out with, 'If I had known you could play as well as this, we would have had whist every evening.' He was the cordialest of hosts—playful, genial, hospitably promotive of pleasurable things, walks, cheerful meals, and the very best of talk. It had been said of him that he always said the best thing of the evening, when even the finest spirits of the time met together. His hospitality while we were visiting him that memorable week, the incidents of which I have been recording, was characteristically manifested one day, in his own peculiarly whimsical way, by his starting up from dinner, hastening to the front garden-gate, and opening it for a donkey that he saw standing there, and looking, as Lamb said, as if it wanted to come in and munch some of the grass growing so plentifully behind the railing."

The musical recollections, of course, are many. Here is one of the best—of Malibran and Mendelssohn:

"We had not yet left Frith Street when a most memorable musical evening took place there. It was just after Malibran's marriage with De Beriot, and they both came to a party at our house. De Beriot played in a string quartet by Haydn, his tone being one of the loveliest I ever heard on the violin, not excepting that of Paganini, who certainly was a marvelous executant. Then Malibran gave, in generously lavish succession, Mozart's 'Non piu di fiori,' with Willman's obligato accompaniment on the corno di bassette; a 'Sancta Maria' of her host's, composition (which she sang at sight with consummate effect and expression); a tenderly graceful air, 'Ah, rien n'est doux comme la voix qui dit je t'aime,' and lastly a spirited mariner's song, with a sailorly burden, chiming with their rope-hauling. In these two latter she accompanied herself; and when she had concluded, amid a rave of admiring plaudits from all present, she ran up to one of the heartiest among the applauding guests, Felix Mendelssohn, and said, in her own winning, playfully imperious manner (which a touch of foreign speech and accent made only the more fascinating), 'Now, Mr. Mendelssohn, I never do nothing for nothing; you must play for me, now I have sung for you.' He, 'nothing loath,' let her lead him to the pianoforte, where he dashed into a wonderfully impulsive extempore, masterly, musician-like, full of gusto. In this marvelous improvisation he introduced the several pieces Malibran had just sung, working them with admirable skill one after the other, and finally in combination, the four subjects blended together in elaborate counterpoint. When Mendelssohn had finished playing, my father turned to a friend near him and said, 'He has done some things that seem to me to be impossible, even after I have heard them done.'"

NOTES.

"THE best reader in New York," said Alfred Ayres at a recent meeting of the Werner Society, as reported in *The Home Journal*, "is a man past middle age, who never was a strong man, is now not in good health, has not voice enough to be heard by a roomful of people such as this, and yet, so far as my knowledge goes, he is the best reader in New York. That is William Winter, the poet and dramatic critic. He reads his own poems admirably. It is worth going a long way to hear William Winter read one of his own poems. Nothing have I heard in New York from any of the professionals that is at all to be compared with him; and he does it with very little voice; you have to get near to hear him; but, when you do get near, the more you know about the art of reading the more you enjoy him."

THE American correspondent of the London *Academy* thinks there is a total lack of judicial temper and sense of proportion in American critics, that there is "a tacit league of appreciation" among certain authors who are "good fellows" and have secured "a great publisher's imprint," and that there are no bounds to the tenderness and good-will with which they handle each other. As an instance in point, the "extravagant praise" heaped upon H. C. Bunner since his death a few months ago is cited.

MRS. MEYNELL, of London, says of literary qualifications: "The one thing needful is capacity. All the rest is a mere matter of course. There is always plenty of competition, but in this respect our profession is like any other, and, as to the difficulties people talk about, I believe they are mostly from within rather than from without." She lays emphasis on the importance of physical strength and advises authors to avoid the stooping shoulders by writing, as she does, sitting in a low chair at the writing-table.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE.

CLEVER IDIOTS.

SPECIALISTS in mental disease are well acquainted with the fact that special aptitudes, out of all proportion to normal mental development, are often exhibited by a certain type of idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons. These persons, who are exceptionally clever in just one line and idiotic in all others, are called by the French *idiots savants* (learned idiots). They are described in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Dr. Frederick Peterson, in an interesting article from which we make several extracts below. Says Dr. Peterson:

"There are many cases of the kind recorded in literature, and it is not at all uncommon to hear of idiots in our newspapers and museums who are exhibited as musical prodigies, 'calculating boys,' and the like. Beyond the fact of the existence of such curiosities, and the record of their deeds, there has been little or nothing written in explanation of these phenomena. The psychology of the condition is exceedingly obscure, and even were the physiological processes which underlie special aptitudes understood, there would still remain the mystery of the manifestation of particular talents or faculties in minds otherwise blank or defective. . . .

"The aptitudes may be summarized as follows:

"Arithmetical faculty, musical faculty, special memories, imitative faculty, modeling faculty, delineative faculty, faculty for painting, aptitude for games (draughts, etc.), aptitude for buffoonery.

"This is not a classification, but merely an arrangement for examination of the instances cited under each heading. Some of these captions really include others. Thus, special memories would cover usually the musical faculty. The imitative faculty should include possibly the repetition of musical airs and compositions, drawings and paintings from objects, as well as imitations of gestures and actions. Arithmetical faculty is a qualification which perhaps encompasses too much, since this aptitude in the mentally defective is generally restricted to calculation only. The term 'musical faculty' also is to be understood in a limited sense, since the musical prodigies of this description rarely exhibit more than a phenomenal memory for musical compositions. Under the heading of aptitude for buffoonery, I have thought proper to place such defectives as evince a talent for wit and humor of a low order, as is instanced in some of the historical court fools and buffoons."

As arithmetical idiots, Dr. Peterson quotes a large number of cases, including that of an idiot described by Dr. Howe, who had little use of language, yet possessed astonishing powers of reckoning, and, if one's age were told him, would give the number of minutes one had lived in a very short time. Other similar cases were that of an imbecile at Salzburg who would solve the most difficult problems in mental arithmetic with incredible rapidity, and that of Dase, a German, extremely stupid and dull in other directions, never able to master a word of any language but his own, but a mathematical genius. Of thirteen mathematical prodigies described by Dr. E. W. Scripture in a recent article, seven were "learned idiots." Concerning the arithmetical idiot, Dr. Peterson concludes as follows:

"First, the mathematical aptitude in idiocy is never of a high order. The faculty consists entirely of excessive powers in mental arithmetic—in simple calculation, which is a better term to apply to it. Secondly, it is instinctive and congenital. It is observed only in the congenital variety of idiots, imbeciles, and degenerates; and on careful examination we shall find anatomical and physiological as well as psychological stigmata of degeneration in such cases. Thirdly, much of the faculty is due to the increased power of visualization—to great development of certain parts of the sight centers. Most of us in mental arithmetic compute by means of visual images. We, who have been educated to cipher, see the figures before us in computation. Individuals who have been made to employ objects—such as the fingers, grain, pebbles, or the abacus—visualize these objects in their mental arithmetic."

Among the musical idiots, Dr. Peterson enumerates Blind Tom and others of the same grade, remarking that among these too the musical power is not creative, but consists largely of an over-developed auditory memory. Among those whose memories were developed in some other special direction he notes a man who was quite devoid of mental faculties yet "remembered the day of burial of every person who had died in the parish for thirty-five years, and who could repeat with perfect accuracy the names and ages of the deceased and of the mourners at the funeral," and one "who was unable to count twenty, yet could name all the saints of the calendar and the days of their respective *fêtes*." Some of the *idiots savants* have wonderful imitative powers, others model, draw, or paint with skill, still others play checkers or other games, and finally others have great talent for a certain coarse kind of wit. These last were the court fools and jesters of old days; at least they were so originally, altho of course they had plenty of imitators among normal persons. The latter were known as "artificial fools" in opposition to the real idiots or "natural" fools. In conclusion Dr. Peterson notes that all these aptitudes are of an equally low grade. He says:

"They consist chiefly of great powers of memory, visual or auditory, and of facility in imitation. There is no spontaneous invention. The *idiots savants* are mere copyists in music, modeling, designing, or painting; yet at the same time their talents stand out in strong contrast to their general feeble-mindedness. As a rule, the aptitudes are precociously developed, and are frequently lost before reaching adult life. The physical basis of such talents must be a precocious perfection of the cerebral organization in certain areas, together with . . . a tendency to early degeneration."

A BEE THAT STOWS ITS HONEY AWAY IN BAGS.

THE following description of the leaf-cutting bee, which packs its honey away in underground burrows, in tiny bags made of bits of leaves, is given in *Knowledge* (November 2) by Francis M. Duncan:

"The leaf-cutting bee (*Megachile centuncularis*) is by no means a remarkable-looking insect, and from its humble exterior no one would imagine it to be gifted with a high sense of intelligence; it does, however, display a surprising amount of ingenuity in the construction of the cells in which it places its eggs.

"These bees are black in color, with reddish hairs on the thorax and white down upon the head. They are somewhat smaller than the hive-bee, and are to be seen in most gardens during the summer months busily engaged cutting rose-leaves with their strong four-toothed mandibles.

"The bee burrows a hole in the ground or in decaying wood, forming a tunnel in which to place the cells; it then flies away to the neighboring rose-bushes, and, selecting a leaf, cuts a portion from it, which it carefully rolls up and flies off with to the burrow. This maneuver is repeated several times until ten or twelve pieces have been cut; the bee then enters the tunnel, and begins to twist and fold the leaves, making them fit together into a sort of funnel-shaped cone, something like a thimble. So perfectly are these cells constructed that they may be removed from the burrow without falling to pieces, altho the leaves of which they are made are neither sewn nor gummed together.

"As soon as the cell is finished, the bee proceeds to make a cake of honey and pollen, on which the future inhabitant will live. It then lays an egg beside the cake, and flies off to find another leaf wherewith to close the entrance of the cell.

"A circular piece is cut from a leaf, and the bee flies home with it, and so nicely has this little circle been cut that it exactly fits the opening, into which the bee pushes it, closing the cell completely. So that there may be no fear of any honey leaking out, the bee flies off again and cuts two more circular pieces from the rose-bush, which it fixes securely over the first one. When this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cell is finished a second is constructed which joins the first, so that eight or ten cells are usually to be found together in one burrow. When all is finished the leaf-cutter closes the perpendicular shaft leading to the burrow and flies away.

"The larva, when full grown, spins a silken cocoon within and united to the sides of the cell."

HAVE WE ANYTHING TO FEAR FROM THE PLAGUE?

WE are apt to look complacently on the plague as a terrible Oriental disease that is not likely to get nearer to us than China or India, forgetting that not so very long ago it raged with great fury in just those parts of Europe that most nearly resemble our own country in climatic conditions. *The Hospital*, which examines the question editorially, concludes reluctantly that there is no absolute certainty that the disease will not invade England again. It has never died out since the great and disastrous epidemics of two, three, and four centuries ago, and seems now to be starting on a fresh raid. Says *The Hospital:*

"During the earlier outbreaks the destruction was something frightful to contemplate. It has been calculated by Hecker that no less than twenty-five million persons, or one fourth of the whole population of Europe, died in the epidemics which swept across the land in the middle of the fourteenth century, and in certain parts of England it would appear that the whole population was carried off. In the fifteenth, in the sixteenth, and in the seventeenth centuries successive epidemics recurred; but since then England has been free. The disease receded eastward, most of the countries in Europe becoming clear of it toward the end of the seventeenth century; Poland, Russia, and the Danubian countries, however, remained affected till considerably later. But the disease seems always to have persisted in one part or another of that vague geographical expression, the East, and has again and again stretched out its tentacles to gather victims in Turkey, in Russia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean."

Of the possibility of another European outbreak the editorial speaks as follows:

"No doubt the sanitary conditions in which many of the people live have been vastly improved since the time of the Black Death of the fourteenth century. But both then and in the time of the Great Plague many smug and comfortable citizens were carried off, so that it was not altogether a matter of poverty; and, as to sanitation, it would, we think, be idle to contend that toward the end of the seventeenth century the sanitary surroundings became so much better, the poverty so much less, and the food so much more ample throughout Europe than they had been during the three preceding centuries, that the plague, which up to then had occurred so frequently, could no longer find a foothold among the people.

"With sadness we have to accept the fact that we do not know on what depends the periodical development of epidemic virulence in plague. We know that plague remains endemic in certain districts in a minor form for long periods, and then breaks bounds, spreading far and wide as an intensely fatal epidemic, but why this happens we do not know. We know that, whether in regard to endemic prevalence or epidemic spread, the presence of filth, and especially of pollution of the soil, seems to be a determining agent in regard to the localities to be attacked. But in view of the fact that plague vanished of its own accord from Europe during the seventh century, it would be presumptuous to say that the improvement which has taken place in such conditions will prevent its recurrence. So far as our sanitation helps to protect us from other zymotic diseases, so it will do from plague, for plague is essentially a filth disease. But sanitation is a wide term. We are told that overcrowding of dwelling-houses is a powerful contributory cause of plague; but have we no overcrowding? We are told that 'of all social conditions, poverty and general social misery seem to be the most influential in its production' (Allbutt's "System of Medicine"). But have we no poverty and social misery? And as for dirt and pollution of the soil, altho our well-drained towns may probably assume that they are safe from a disease so peculiarly allied with filth as plague is, we would ask: Are there no midden towns in England? Are there no villages yet undrained? Are there no hamlets yet unprovided with water except such as soaks into the wells from neighboring cesspools? . . . We do not wish to be alarmist, but to those who boast that England is immune to such diseases, and that by her cleanliness she is saved, we say: Do not boast too soon."

All these considerations apply with equal force to our own country, and they are certainly worthy of our most earnest attention.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY AND ITS POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

FOR years the dwellers on the coasts of northwestern Europe have recognized certain strange and unaccountable sounds, like the booming of distant guns to be heard off shore, especially during certain weather conditions. Lately the attention of scientific men has been called to them and they have received searching investigation. Now Mr. Ernest van den Broeck (*Revue Scientifique*, Paris) announces that he thinks he has solved the mystery. We translate portions of his article below, especially those that give a general description of the phenomena in question. He says:

"The phenomena of 'sonorous exhalations' that I wish to describe is characterized by detonations, heard rarely singly but generally in series variously grouped, and having usually the same tonality, low and booming, and the same intensity whatever may be the point from which they are heard. They are short and of equal pitch, and have no echo or rolling effect. At first impression, and when one is not familiar with them, they appear quite like far-off detonations of heavy artillery, altho they have not generally the initial shock of great intensity that characterizes these, nor the irregular rolling that sometimes follows them. They are heard oftenest in summer, in warm weather, in a calm, heavy atmosphere, and one that is slightly misty, at least in its lower layers, under a clear or slightly cloudy sky.

"The hours when the phenomenon is heard oftenest are generally, on the seacoast, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and inland from 10 A.M. till noon, but the detonations can be heard sometimes from 7 or 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and even as late as sunset. They seem not to occur at night. The intervals of the detonations are very irregular and variable. After the occurrence in summer of the greatest numbers, which sometimes, with different phases of intermittance, continue for whole days, there are observed between the noises of the same series intervals varying from one to four minutes on the average, but sometimes much greater. The phenomenon is heard oftenest in the sunny days of summer, especially from June to August. It is heard, however, at all seasons, even in winter, but more rarely, and only when the heat is relatively great, on fine, sunny days.

"The meteorological conditions requisite for the audition, if not for the production, of the phenomenon, are, besides the heat and the presence of the sun, the extreme calmness of the air, and of the surface of the sea, and also the presence of a light mist not hiding the sky. . . .

"These curious phenomena are well known along our seacoasts. . . . They are called by the Belgian and Dutch sailors *mist-poeffers* [mist-puffers] and *zee-poeffers* [sea-puffers]. . . . As variants the phenomenon is called also *water-poeff* and *zee-doeffers.*"

Mr. Van den Broeck here gives a catalog of many other less used names, including the French names *bombes de mer* [sea-bombs] and *exhalaisons de mer* [sea-exhalations]. He remarks on these:

"The multiplicity of these names shows that the auditive phenomenon is better known among the seacoast population than is generally thought, and the dominant note of the words employed seems clearly to indicate that the observers think of the cause as an action exerted from below upward, rather than one descending from the upper atmosphere. These popular names give us, or at least they give me, the impression that the maritime peoples who know the 'mist-puffers' or 'dissipators of fogs' would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be disposed to assert that they consist of a sort of exhalation and the throwing-off of a fluid that, coming from the earth and being forced into the sea, suddenly expands in great volume at the surface of the latter, in the lower and mist-laden layers of the atmosphere. . . .

"According to certain observers there seem to be relations between the phenomenon that produces these manifestations and certain changes in meteorologic conditions, but the exact nature of these relations, and whether they follow or precede the auditory phenomena, remains to be observed.

"Numbers of persons in our neighborhood (Belgium, northwestern France, the Low Countries, the coast of the North Sea, and the Channel) have heard the phenomenon clearly, and already an appeal for facts published in *Ciel et Terre* has met with numerous responses, . . . so that now we are able, with greater method and precision, to set about investigating whether there really exists, beyond the domain—yet little explored—of atmospheric acoustics, a yet unexplained natural phenomenon, where every one, except a few observers and a part of the seacoast population, thinks that it has to do simply with far-off detonations of artillery or with distant accidental explosions—mining blasts, for instance—in the interior of the earth.

"It has seemed to me that the study of the auditive range, in different climatic and topographical conditions, of detonations due to human action, should constitute the first article of the program of our investigations. If it could be established—as is not impossible—that the physical laws that regulate the auditive range of such noises, and their acoustic variations and transformations, suffice to explain the curious phenomena of the mist-puffers, we shall have obtained a result, perhaps slightly less mysterious than the beginnings of this study led us to hope, but we shall have thus contributed to the enrichment of interesting domain of atmospheric acoustics with new data, having great value in the advancement of scientific knowledge.

"Along this line I have, therefore, begun my first systematic studies on the question."

The common occurrence of artillery practise near the region indicated gave Mr. Van den Broeck many opportunities for observation, and the results were as follows:

"These experiments, which are very conclusive, have given to persons familiar with the mist-puffers the opportunity to verify the peculiar character of each of these noises and at the same time to prove the astonishing auditive range of some of them, especially of some kinds of infantry fire, such, for example, as volleys."

The full account of these observations is yet to appear, but it is to be gathered from what Mr. Van den Broeck has written here, that he considers it very probable, at least, that the mysterious noises of the sea are simply the echoes of very distant sounds, modified by peculiar atmospheric conditions. If he can fully establish his point, he will certainly deserve a place on the high scientific pinnacle occupied by those who have succeeded in clearing up mysteries of nature.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Effect of Tobacco on the Heart.—Experiments by Dr. Schall, of New York, on the effects of cigarettes upon the nervous system, are described in *The Medical Times* (January). The subject of the experiments, a well-known New York actress, was chosen on account of her robust health, which might be supposed to resist the effects of nicotine, if anything could do so. The results are thus described: "In the presence of two or three physicians, the sphygmograph [pulse-indicator] was attached to the wrist and a tracing taken of the heart-beats. The tracing showed not one particle of variation from perfect health. The whole venous and arterial circulation was perfectly normal. At the end of fifteen minutes, after having smoked the half of two cigarettes, the tracings showed a manifest disturbance of the heart's action, and at the end of forty-five minutes, after parts of six cigarettes had been smoked, the tracing showed the beat of the heart to be unequal; at times rapid, at times in jumps, evidently under the effect of some powerful drug agent. From this fact alone may we not conclude that much of the neurasthenia, including a general disturbance of the digestive organs, now so common in that portion of the female sex who have ample means and leisure to indulge in any luxury agreeable to their taste, or which, for the time being, may contribute to their enjoyment, is due to narcotics, which should only be used medicinally?"

PREDICTING THE WEATHER SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

IT has come to be almost a maxim in meteorology that the man who comes forward with methods for foretelling weather more than a day or two in advance is likely to be a quack and worthy of no serious attention. The character of such methods as have been brought forward for the purpose has usually confirmed this opinion, and their results have usually been such as to make their promoters a laughing-stock, except when, once in a while, a fortunate guess has brought some one of them into brief newspaper notoriety. But all this is largely because of the character of the events predicted. Brief events, controlled and modified by conditions that are themselves of brief duration and leave no lasting mark, can of necessity be foreseen only a very short distance ahead. The greater and more lasting the event the longer ahead it can be foretold. Thus we find that in British India the government meteorologists are now trying their hands, and with much success, at predicting the character of the two great monsoons which form such special features of Indian weather. Success in such a venture means much, for on the character of the monsoons depends the crop and hence often the occurrence or non-occurrence of one of those terrible famines that so often sweep over India. How the government scientists have gone about their work is told (*Knowledge*, December 1) by Douglas Archibald, from whose article we extract a few paragraphs. Says Mr. Archibald:

"So far, in England, and in most European countries, weather prediction has never advanced beyond the twenty-four-hour limit, and is based almost entirely on an examination of contemporaneous data and empirical relations founded on past experience, together with a modicum of rational law. In America, owing to the wide area traversed by ephemeral weather changes, the time limit is extending to thirty-six hours; and in Australia, disturbances reaching Western Australia are forecasted to arrive in Victoria about three or four days after, but this is the extreme limit. . . .

"When we extend the time limit to several months instead of hours, and, ignoring the minor fluctuations, take note merely of the general average prevalent character of the weather during the whole period, a marked departure has to be made in the system employed.

"Monthly averages take the place of hourly means; contrasts and analogies between the conditions for six-monthly periods preceding and embracing the monsoon periods have to be studied. The area of observation also has to be extended beyond the limits of the district dealt with, in order to determine the subsequent effects of ascertained general conditions prevailing in surrounding areas.

"On such principles the Indian six-monthly forecast has been founded, and its success has been sufficient to induce the Indian Government not merely to grant the funds necessary to establish fresh observations in the Persian area, but also to arrange for the transmissions of cablegrams from Mauritius."

The principles on which the forecasts are made may be understood from the following paragraphs:

"The method of long-period prediction began some years back under the late Mr. Blanford, F.R.S., by the recognition of certain sequences which were observed to occur in the summer monsoon rains, according as the snowfall of the preceding winter on the Himalayan slopes was heavy or otherwise. A heavy winter snowfall was usually found to be followed by a light summer monsoon rainfall, and *vice versa*.

"Altho this factor has latterly been found to be liable to some uncertainty and modification, owing to variations in the absolute strength, quality, and duration of the monsoon current itself, it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

still forms one of the leading principles by which the extension of the current to its full northerly limits is predicted.

"Heavy and untimely snowfall, especially in April or May, exercises a powerful influence in preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon over Upper India.

"Another factor is afforded by the local peculiarities which are manifest in the hot-weather period immediately preceding the arrival of the monsoon, and which are best estimated by means of the synoptic variations of the current barometric pressure from the normal.

"The last factor is the condition of the southeast trade-wind of the south Indian Ocean, which is now found to be nothing else than the direct parent of the monsoon."

Mr. Archibald goes on to tell how, by ascertaining the character of this trade-wind in April and May, the probable strength of the great vapor current of the monsoon may be predicted, and how the necessary information, at first derived from the logs of incoming vessels or from letters, is now transmitted by cable from the Seychelles Islands and their vicinity. In addition, the development of the monsoon current has been found to be closely connected with great waves of atmospheric pressure, of which twelve have passed over India during the past twenty years. If such a wave of pressure is rising in the months preceding the spring monsoon, the rainfall will be scanty; if falling, the reverse. For the winter monsoon the rule is precisely the opposite. In conclusion, Mr. Archibald thus briefly indicates what yet remains to be done, and speaks a few hopeful words of the future of long-period weather forecasting:

"Up to the present time the probability of a break in the middle of the rains or their early termination in any year are admitted to be difficult to determine with accuracy. The latter is, perhaps, one of the most important relations to be able to forecast, since the present disastrous scarcity is directly traceable to an unusual scorching in September, when the monsoon ought still to have been exercising its moist and sheltering influence.

"At the existing rate of progress, however, there is little doubt that the possibility of predicting an early stoppage as well as a diminished strength in the monsoon will be shortly within the power of the Indian meteorologist-in-chief; and it is to be hoped that the successful example of the bold experiment of predicting weather conditions half a year ahead in India will stimulate European weather bureaus to advance beyond their present unsatisfactory position."

The Work of the Lungs.—The following paragraphs occur in a brief account of the functions of the lungs, contributed to *Popular Science News* (January) by Dr. J. H. Hanaford: "These industrious lungs, having only a rest of about one second between each respiration, have six hundred millions of air-cells, with an average of five very minute blood-vessels on their outer surface, or a total of three billions, to receive the inspired air and to renovate the blood. . . . At each inspiration these air-cells are more or less filled with air, the oxygen being of more special importance in this purification of the blood. A part of these minute blood-vessels are arteries and a part veins, the one bringing impure blood for purification and the other carrying back the oxygenated blood into the heart, again to go the rounds of the system in its work of renovation and practical creation. The oxygen is drawn through the covering of the air-cells, and is taken up by its carriers, the red corpuscles. This action of the blood serves the important purposes of keeping the system in 'running order.' The lungs and heart seem to be two very active partners, doing more day and night than all beside to promote the general welfare, securing health, strength, and vigor. The purified blood is carried back to the heart, again to go the rounds of the system, while another class of vessels gathers up the waste of the body, the decayed particles of every part of this ever-decaying body, with all putrefying matters, while other forces are busy in throwing off such impurities through seven millions of pores (some claim that there are thirty-seven millions), very important service in preserving the system in its natural order and healthful activity. That this escape through the pores may not become impeded, it is of geat importance that the surface may be kept clean by a daily wash or brushing, and that the pores may not become inactive, this being as essential as the washing of the face and hands."

New Kind of Electric Light.—What the discoverer, Herr Schutt, of Jena, calls the "electrocapillary light" is described by him in a recent number of *Wiedemann's Annalen*. It is a new discharge phenomenon that may possibly be of commercial value and is certainly of much scientific interest. The following description is from *The Electrical World:* "When the discharge of an induction-coil is sent through a narrow capillary tube of about 0.05 millimeter [$\frac{1}{500}$ inch] in diameter, provided with aluminum or copper electrodes and filled with air under ordinary pressures, an intense luminosity of the thread of air is obtained—a luminosity which is intrinsically far superior to that of the arc, and would form an exceedingly powerful source of light if it could be made continuous. The narrow capillaries deteriorated rapidly, roughening inside, and were blown into a series of spherical enlargements. Wider tubes gave less light, but were much more permanent. At the same time the bright lines in the continuous spectrum in the original light became more prominent. At pressures above one atmosphere the phenomena were nearly the same, but the sparks passed with greater difficulty. At low pressures the light became less intense, the continuous spectrum faded, and the bright lines shone out more distinctly. The kind of glass is immaterial. It is stated that the tubes may be made 20 centimeters [8 inches] long."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN observer points out," says *The Medical Times*, "that by the use of the X-ray brick-dust can be traced in Cayenne pepper, sand in spices, and chalk in flour."

PROF. EMIL DU BOIS-REYMOND, the distinguished physiologist, died in Berlin, Germany, on December 28, 1896. He was born in that city in 1818, and studied theology, which, however, was abandoned later for natural science. He afterward undertook researches in animal electricity, on which subject he has published several works. In 1867 he became perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 he was made professor of physiology at the University of Berlin.

AMERICAN PAPER IN ENGLAND.—Speaking of the rumor that American paper mills on a large scale are to be established near London, *Industries and Iron* remarks that there is no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed. "English paper-makers," it says, "have for years striven in vain to manufacture a paper possessing the qualities of an American printing-paper, and which are so highly prized by the printer and bookbinder; while it is notorious that during the past few years a very large and increasing trade has been developed in the export of American newspaper to this country."

SPEAKING of the Jacques carbo-electric generator, recently described in these columns, *Industries and Iron*, London, says: "The efficiency of this particular generator, it is declared, is twelve times greater than that of the average electric light and power-plant in use in America, and forty times greater than plants of corresponding size. If, as we have already stated, Dr. Jacques's figures are genuine—and up to the present at least there does not seem to be much disposition, in the United States at least, to question their entire good faith—then we are on the verge of a mechanical revolution."

ST. ELMO'S FIRE.—Observations on this curious phenomenon, which is due to a so-called "brush discharge" of electricity into the air, generally at sea, but sometimes, tho more rarely, on land, have been published by the *Deutsche Seewarte*. In about 77,000 ship-days of observation the fire was noted 164 times. "The greater frequency of the phenomenon at sea is explained by the fact that on land there are almost always a large quantity of points capable of determining a discharge, and therefore it seldom attains a sufficient density to give a noticeable glow." A curious story is told by the *Zeitschrift für Elektrotechnik* of an agricultural laborer, who, when traveling with horse and cart between wire fences, was followed by a ball of fire and frightened by a blue light and crackling sound from the wires.

"A PROVISION merchant of Rio Janeiro," according to the Boston *Transcript*, "applies the method of 'cataphoresis,' or the forcing of foreign substances into animal tissue by electricity, to the preservation of meat. He immerses the meat to be preserved in a thirty-per-cent. solution of common salt and passes through the whole a continuous current of electricity. In from ten to twelve hours the salting is said to be complete and the meat is taken out of the bath and hung up to dry. For the guidance of those who might be disposed to try the method, it may be added that in working a bath of 3,000 litres [750 gallons] of brine, in which 1,000 kilos. [2,200 pounds] of meat may be immersed, the current may be of 100 amperes, with an electromotive force of eight volts. The electrodes must be of platinum, since if other materials, such as zinc or iron, were used, the metal salts formed would be injurious."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"RATIONALISM ENTHRONED AT CANTERBURY."

THE appointment of Dr. Frederick Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury is taken by a writer in *The Catholic World* (January) as a total surrender by the Anglican Church to the spirit of rationalism. This writer, Jesse Albert Locke, reviews Dr. Temple's views as expressed years ago in his writings, and makes from them quotations that will just now be of much interest to those who have had no opportunity to examine the writings for themselves. Mr. Locke concedes that the new archbishop is "a man conspicuous for ability and force of character," that "there are many things about him which we must all admire"—naming especially his consistent advocacy of temperance and total abstinence, and his assault upon the possession by private persons as private property of the presentation to livings in the Church of England. But Mr. Locke has no words of approval for the archbishop's theology. We quote from his article as follows:

"What sort of theology has been enthroned at Canterbury? What idea of religion does he hold and teach who now occupies what Anglicans like to call 'the chair of St. Augustine'? Fortunately for our inquiry Dr. Temple's views on religion are easily accessible. He was the first essayist in a volume published in 1861 and entitled 'Essays and Reviews.' This book was the signal for a blaze of controversy. Its authors were clergymen of the Church of England, and its teaching was the frankest, boldest rationalism, which emasculated religion of the supernatural and reduced it to a purely humanitarian basis. Orthodox, evangelical Protestants—pious but illogical—were deeply shocked. A few quotations will give an idea of what the essayists taught on some important subjects.

"Dr. Temple, in his opening essay, 'The Education of the World,' plants himself squarely on that fundamental Protestant principle of which rationalism is the necessary and legitimate fruit. The ultimate basis for religion, he claims, is to be found only in that 'inner voice' which should guide every man. There is nothing external which can be an authority over him. The Bible is not such an authority; neither is the church. 'The Bible,' he says, 'in fact is hindered by its form from exercising a despotism over the human spirit. . . . This it does by the principle of private judgment which puts conscience between us and the Bible, making conscience the supreme interpreter, whom it may be a duty to enlighten, but whom it can never be a duty to disobey' ('Essays and Reviews,' p. 53). Again: 'When conscience and the Bible appear to differ, the pious Christian immediately concludes that he has not really understood the Bible.' That is, his private judgment is certainly right and the Bible must be made to conform to it! This reduces religion to the purest individualism; makes as many different religions as there are individuals to hold them. And all are equally right! Suppose this principle applied to the law of the land, each man assuming that the law had no other interpreter than his own 'inner voice'!"

Mr. Locke then gives us a number of quotations from the essays of other writers in the same volume of "Essays and Reviews," and tho the "usual statement" was found in the preface, to the effect that each essayist was responsible for his own essay alone, Dr. Temple has, in the writer's judgment, made himself responsible for the views of these other writers by his failure to repudiate them. Some of these other essayists spoke of the doctrine of inspiration as "absurd," explained away the Messianic prophecies, characterizing as "distortion" the application of Isaiah's prophecies to the Messiah, and upheld the idea of a true national church as one that should include all the people of the nation, who should be born into membership in the church as they are born into civil rights. "These are the views," *The Catholic World* writer assumes, "for which the new archbishop stands." He then proceeds to quote further from the archbishop's later writings. Referring to his Bampton lectures, 1884, Mr. Locke writes:

"As to miracles, those of the Old Testament, he tells us, could never be proved. 'The times are remote; the date and authorship of the books are not established with certainty; the mixture of poetry with history is no longer capable of any sure separation into its parts' (p. 206). In the New Testament, he adds, we must admit that some unusual occurrences took place which struck the disciples and other observers as miracles, tho they need not necessarily have been miracles 'in the scientific sense.' 'For instance, the miraculous healing of the sick may be no miracle in the strictest sense at all. It may be but an instance of the power of mind over body, a power which is undeniably not yet brought within the range of science, and which nevertheless may be really within its domain' (p. 195). Our Lord's miracles of healing may have been simply the result of this power and 'due to a superiority in his mental power to the similar power possessed by other men. Men seem to possess this power over their own bodies and over the bodies of others in different degrees' (p. 201). Even our Lord's resurrection from the dead is reached by this destructive criticism. 'Thus, for instance, it is quite possible that our Lord's resurrection may be found hereafter to be no miracle at all in the scientific sense. It foreshadows and begins the general resurrection; when that general resurrection comes we may find that it is, after all, the natural issue of physical laws always at work' (p. 196).

"If we ask, What, then, can be the object of miracles? Dr. Temple has his answer ready. If these events, tho not really miraculous, have 'served their purpose, if they have arrested attention which would not otherwise have been arrested, if they have compelled belief,' then they have accomplished their true end. In other words, they were 'pious frauds' impressing a people naturally credulous and easily deceived, as the best way of conveying ethical truth to them. The Protestant tradition persists in giving to the Society of Jesus the possession of 'The end justifies the means' as a principle of conduct, but Dr. Temple goes farther still and carries the charge back from His faithful servants to the great Master Himself!"

For these views of the new archbishop, says Mr. Locke, the Anglican Church must be held responsible, since it has twice passed in review of them and refused to condemn either him or them, and has now received him as its head.

THE JEWS AND CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.

CAN the Jews consistently observe such festivals as Christmas and other days of the Christian Year? is a question which has been discussed recently in prominent Jewish circles and answered in various ways. Dr. Emil Hirsch, a rabbi of Chicago, is quoted in *The Times-Herald* of that city as in favor of the observance of Christmas, not because it commemorates the birth of Christ, but because it has become a "universal holiday, and is neither Jewish nor Christian." But Dr. Hirsch says further: "Suppose this is the birthday of Jesus; there never lived a better Jew than Jesus. . . . So we may celebrate His birthday." In a sermon published in *The American Hebrew* on "The Attitude of the Jew toward the Festivals of Christendom," the Rev. Maurice A. Harris, of New York, takes a different view. Dr. Harris regards Christmas as practically commemorative of the birth of Christianity itself, and, therefore, concludes that the Jews can not recognize the day "without surrendering our most cherished principles." Referring to the argument that Christmas is nothing more than a continuation of the old pagan festival of Yule and that its observance is not therefore necessarily a recognition of Christianity, Dr. Harris says:

"To this sort of reasoning we would reply: This argument of origin proves too much. Little is observed to-day but may have originated in something else. Customs grow and are idealized with our advancing needs. Whatever might have been the *origin* of Christmas, it is not Yule to-day, but a distinctly relig-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ious festival, as testified by the Christmas carols, the Christmas services, and the three masses in the Catholic Church. The second syllable of the word—'mas'—shows its distinct association with the mass—the sacrifice of the Eucharist in the Sacrament."

After some further consideration of the subject, Dr. Harris concludes as follows:

"What, then, should be our attitude toward the Christian on this, his festive day? An attitude certainly of hearty and of cordial congratulation. In this land where the Christmas bells no longer ring out 'Hep! Hep!' across the snows on Christmas morn, but are beginning to hail in reality their official message of 'peace and good-will to all mankind,' gladly can the Jew grasp the hand of the Christian on this day of his celebration and not only wish him cheer, but also wish lasting sway and growth in truth, in sweetness, and in light to the Christian faith. For its success is ours. The Jew will never wish to forget that Christianity has prepared the pagan world for the message of the Hebrew prophets. May our Gentile neighbors, our Christian friends, learn on each returning Christmas to draw new inspiration from the sweet and pure teacher, whom they rightly reverence. May the life of this great man, like the lives of all great men, teach them and us to make our lives sublime."

In an editorial in the same issue in which Dr. Harris's sermon appears, *The American Hebrew* gives its own view of the matter. After speaking of the importance of maintaining relations of peace and good-will toward members of the Christian faith, it says:

"But in our enthusiasm to strengthen the good feeling between ourselves and our neighbors, we must beware that we do not compromise our convictions. All festivals are, as their name indicates, seasons of joy; but the Christian Christmas, like the Jewish Purim, is particularly a time of good cheer. Both are chosen as opportunities for sending presents to friends and gifts to the poor. Tho similar in their observance, their respective commemorations are as distinct as the Queen's Birthday and the Fourth of July, equally famous for pyrotechnic displays. Shall the Jew make merry with the Christian on Christmas because it is a particularly jolly season! What degree of jollity justifies participance?

"The pleasant features of the day are only the *means* of celebration, not the *cause*. All nations use pretty much the same means of commemorating the great days of their past.

"'There is no harm in a Christmas-tree, surely,' one will say? That depends. There is no 'harm' in a crucifix for that matter—it is one of the symbols of a faith. A creed is only a formula of words, have argued those who lacked the courage to be martyrs and so soiled their souls to save their skin. So argue apostates from Judaism who are Christians 'for revenue only.'"

The Time Limit in Methodism.—Discussing "Some Alarming Tendencies in Methodism," Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson (in *The Christian Advocate*) refers first to the recent extension of the pastoral term to five years, and says of it thus:

"It is now being acknowledged that the most serious mistake the Methodist Episcopal Church ever made was to lengthen its pastorate from three to five years. The records of all our conferences since the change was made give conclusive proof that more pastoral changes are now demanded than ever before, and that the work of the bishop and his cabinet in the adjustment of the appointments grows in embarrassment with each succeeding year. It is simply awful to note the changes which are now demanded at the end of the first year of service. If there be the least complaint against a pastor, be it never so insignificant, the people say, 'We must have a change, and at once; we can not stand it five years.' Under the old system three years did not seem so long, and the people bore with the failings of the pastor, realizing that the time was near at hand when the economy of the church would remove the pastor without any special interference on their part. In our judgment the time is almost at hand—if not now, it soon will be—when the Methodist Episcopal Church shall, by its vote, return to the three-years' limit. If the time comes when the time limit shall be entirely removed, as is now seriously proposed in some quarters, good-by to Methodism in the country districts and in the smaller towns. It might do admirably with the city churches, filled for the most part with competent preachers who receive splendid salaries, but it would be the death-knell to the work in rural communities."

IS THE WORLD SO BAD?

THERE are not a few earnest and devout men who think they see many signs just now betokening a decline of spirituality, a decay of faith, and a general breaking-up of the moral and religious forces of our modern civilization. Some very dark pictures are drawn of the results certain to ensue in a brief space of time unless some prompt and radical measures are taken to arrest the downward trend of things. It was a feeling of this kind which prompted Mr. Moody to issue his recent appeal to the ministers and Christian people of the country, summoning them to renewed endeavor in bringing "the truths of a pure Gospel to the minds and hearts of men." It was also a feeling of this kind which found expression in a recent circular announcement of a series of meetings in New York city sent out by Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson and others. One paragraph from this circular letter reads as follows:

"It is but too sadly obvious that never in the history of these nineteen centuries has the world more encroached upon the church or the church been more assimilated in the world. The amazing decline in doctrinal soundness, the decay of vital piety and spirituality, the godless extravagance prevailing even among disciples, the abounding conformity to the world, the practical denial of Christian stewardship, the neglect of private prayer, the growing indifference to public worship, the vastness of the unoccupied field of missions, and the utter inadequacy of present means and methods to overtake this destitution—these, and many other evils and perils now confronting us, demand such a new standard of holy living and giving, praying and preaching, denying of self, and serving of God, as can never become actual without a new Pentecost from above."

There are equally earnest and devout men who do not agree with Mr. Moody, Dr. Pierson, and the others who have given expression to such views. The editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* is one of these. After quoting the paragraph given above, this editor says:

"Are we indeed so bad as that? Is it true that, having emerged from the dark ages, we have been plunged into a darker age about which it can be said that 'never before in the history of these nineteen centuries has the world more encroached upon the church or the church been more assimilated in the world'? Have Dr. Pierson, the acknowledged and properly honored Boanerges of Christian missions, and his colleagues in this call, Torrey, Mabie, Simpson, *et al.*, all great leaders—have these found that this is an amazing period of doctrinal unsoundness, and of other unprecedented evils? Seriously, what good can come from such gloomy views, and, as seriously still, are they correct views? It will be appalling news to many a prayerful pastor, many a devout Christian worker, many a congregation of consecrated worshipers, that there is in the churches an 'abounding conformity to the world, a practical denial of stewardship'; and to the church-loving Christian it will be cause of infinite discouragement and distress to learn of 'the utter inadequacy of present means and methods' to claim the world for Christ, and that one object of this proposed conference was to raise, wholly outside of church channels, 'a fund to be distributed according to the choice of the individual contributors, so far as designated; the remainder to be used as may be determined by a committee appointed by the conference,' church boards of missions having of course demonstrated their 'utter inadequacy!'

"What the religious world needs above all things is more confidence in God; but next to that it needs a revival of confidence in the church of God, His divinely appointed instrumentality for world-winning; and all such sentiments as those quoted above tend to destroy confidence, not to restore it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

FACTS somewhat out of the ordinary line concerning the interesting problem of the progress of Christianity in the Chinese Empire are found in the *Missionsblatt* of the German "Christian Woman's Association for the Education of the Female Sex in China." From this source we glean the following statements:

Christianity found an entrance into China at a much earlier period than is currently considered to be the case. In 1625 a number of Chinese laborers found a marble tablet, which had been erected in the year 781 A.D., and had then been buried under dirt and rubbish to be discovered fully eight hundred years later. This tablet was then embedded in the walls of the city of Singanfu, and is understood to be there yet. In this tablet is recorded the statement that the Nestorian Christians from Asia Minor in the year 505 A.D. sent missionaries to China, who found many adherents there and continued their work until the fourteenth century. It is shown by this old inscription that high officials of the Empire were at that time confessors of Christianity, and that these men made special provisions for the preservation of the Christian churches, and that the Emperor of that period was favorably disposed toward Christianity. It is here reported that on the birthday of Christ the Emperor sent them fine incense for public services and also food from the imperial tables. These data form the contents of this old tablet, which is written in the Syriac dialect of the Nestorian missionaries.

Roman Catholic missionaries built their first church in China at Peking in the year 1299. At first these men managed to secure a good deal of influence, which, however, after some seventy years, they again lost, and their mission work went to pieces. After two hundred years the Jesuits renewed this enterprise, and by becoming useful to the Emperor in showing him how to make cannon, etc., they won the ruler on the throne between 1662–1723, who officially made the public declaration that the Christian religion was "good." But his successor in 1723 feared the power of the Pope as a rival ruler, and published severe edicts against Christianity, reducing their number by persecutions to 130,000. Only through the treaties of modern times between the Christian nations of the West and China have Roman Catholic missionaries again been permitted to enter the Celestial Empire. This church now claims there 510,501 adherents, together with 31 bishops, 555 European and 312 Chinese priests. It is the custom of these men to baptize thousands of sick children in danger of their lives, and often, too, without the knowledge or consent of their parents.

The first Protestant missionary in China was Robert Morrison, of London, who in 1807 began his work amidst phenomenal difficulties. In 1823 he had completed his herculean task, namely, the Chinese translation of the Scriptures. He baptized but few converts. At that time the hatred of the "foreign devils" was so pronounced in China that Morrison's teacher in the language was accustomed constantly to carry poison with him, in order to escape the torture which the authorities and the mob were ever ready to inflict for his crime of teaching the Chinese language to a foreigner. In 1831 the German missionary Gützlaff came to China and devoted his life to the gospel work there. The inner portions of the country were closed entirely to all missionaries until the middle of the present century. The mighty empire is divided into eighteen provinces, each one of which alone, with the exception of three, is as large as England, and most of the provinces are even larger than England. The latter country has now about 25,000,000 inhabitants. More than one Chinese province has alone as many people as all England has. Not one has less than 3,000,000. When China was first opened to foreigners in 1842 they were permitted at first to settle only in the seacoast towns. These too confined gospel work to these coast districts. It was chiefly the enterprise of the physically weak but intellectually and spiritually mighty Hudson Taylor that opened the inner provinces of the Middle Kingdom to Christian preaching. His labors extended from 1854 to 1860. When Taylor returned to England in search of health, eleven of the Chinese provinces had not yet been visited by a representative of the Gospel. Taylor asked for two missionaries for each province, and in a few weeks the twenty-two men were ready. They were all volunteers. This was the beginning of the Chinese Inland Mission, which has labored with great success since 1865. Now this association has in its employ 634 missionaries and 366 native helpers, who are serving 4,500 communicant members in 134 organized congregations. Since the establishment of this mission more than 6,000 converts have been won. At present about 50 missionary societies, representing the Christians of all lands and climes, are engaged in China with a force of nearly 2,000 evangelists, male and female, chiefly from Europe. In addition to these some 2,000 native helpers cooperate, as also do ten educational and tract societies.

The Christians constitute the best and most reliable element in the Chinese population. This was particularly seen in the recent Japanese war. This same dire calamity became the means for propagating the Christian faith. During the year 1895 the American Bible Society alone sold 383,000 copies of the Bible and the New Testament in China. The prisoners and wounded in the hands of the Japanese received the kindest of attention under the "Red Cross," and were visited by Japanese representatives of Christianity and of the Bible societies. In many cases Japanese and Chinese Christians held services together. The opponents of Christianity in China are not resting, but this does not hinder the work. In 1895 the Inland Mission alone baptized 400 converts. It is now computed that there are about 100,000 Christians in China and that perhaps the same number are in an attitude of friendliness toward the gospel propaganda. These are scattered over all the provinces. The work of spreading the Bible has been particularly successful in recent years. The Book of Books has even found its way into the Imperial palace and has been read by the Emperor himself. The aristocratic, literary classes are incensed against Christianity because they see its steady advance and progress. But even among the officials there are many well wishers of Christianity, who in troublous times have protected and aided the Christians. The status of Christianity in China is exceedingly promising.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "SCHOOL-BIBLE" QUESTION IN GERMANY.

THE church and school of Germany have a discussion on hand that can not be duplicated elsewhere. It is the question as to the wisdom of introducing the so-called "school-Bible" into the public schools of the country. In Germany state and church are united, and as a result religious instruction constitutes a fixed part of the curriculum in the public schools. For generations the Bible has been used as a reading-book. In recent years a large class of educators have demanded that not the entire Bible but only suitable selections from the Bible should be used as readers by the children. Such selections in the shape of readers are called "school-Bibles," some editions of which have become very popular. Thus of "Bremer Schulbibel" no fewer than 26,000 copies were sold in the last twelve months; while another selection, published by an author and teacher named Völker, has reached its fourth edition. The controversy has called forth a literature of its own. The latest advocate of the school-Bible is Oppermann, in his brochure entitled "Die Schulbibelfrage," 1896; while the latest opponent is Müller, also in a pamphlet, entitled "Bibel oder Schulbibel?" These two publications cover the case from both sides.

In general it may be said that the advocates of the school-Bible are the liberally inclined theologians and pedagogs, while the opponents are recruited from the ranks of the conservatives in church and school. The question, while nominally one of education, is really more of a theological character, involving a discussion of the character of the Scriptures as such. There is no special objection raised to the use of extracts from the Scriptures as such in the schools, as so-called "biblical histories" have been used in Germany for centuries in the education of the children. Such selections as those of Hübner have been sold by the tens of thousands of copies. The bone of contention is rather in the reasons urged for the compilation of such a school-Bible, namely, that there are portions of Holy Writ, such as those that refer to the relation of the sexes, that can not with decency be read in a school or be explained to children; that there are portions, such as the imprecatory Psalms, that might teach a dangerous morality; that there are portions, such as the list of names in Chronicles and elsewhere, which are perfectly profitless to read. Especially has the first of these three reasons been bitterly antagonized,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as this reason would imply that there are portions in God's Word that are not profitable and that may even be harmful.

Prominent theologians and educators in the Fatherland have in recent months warmly indorsed the movement. Conventions and conferences of teachers and pastors in a score of places have discussed the question, and in the majority of cases decided to favor the project. The cause of the school-Bible is manifestly progressing. As a characteristic utterance we quote the words of the famous prelate von Lechler, who says:

"The sore needs of our Christian people have forced me to demand a special Bible for the schools, yet one of such a character that it will take the place of the complete Bible in the schoolroom and incite the appetite for the entire book." In defense of the project the words of Luther are constantly quoted, who considered the catechism as the "layman's Bible," and stated that the church indeed must have the entire Bible, but the people as such needed only those portions which they could understand.

Not all the advocates of this school reform are agreed as to what should be included and what should be excluded in the preparation of such a book. One of the latest writers on the subject is Mischke, who states that the following books of the Old Testament should be entirely omitted in making the selections, namely, Genesis, Leviticus, Judges, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and the minor prophets, while the New-Testament selections should be taken from the Sermon on the Mount, the parables of Christ, the high-priestly prayer of Christ, and portions of the Acts and from the epistles.

A FEDERATION OF CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.

AN organization has been formed under the title of the "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City," having for its prime object the gathering of statistics relating to the religious and social conditions of the city, and the formation of a bond of union between the churches in the promotion of social work among the non-churchgoing masses. The Federation was the outgrowth chiefly of the efforts of Rev. Dr. J. W. Hegeman, rector of the Episcopal church at Riverdale. Dr. Hegeman had made a special study of the social conditions of the masses in the large cities of this country and England, and had become deeply impressed with the conviction that one great need of the times was the formation of some plan whereby the churches of all denominations might cooperate in social work and utilize their forces in a way impossible under the existing system, to the end of uplifting and enlightening the masses. It was argued that in all our cities there are enough churches and religious organizations existing to supply the religious needs of the whole population and to do a vast amount of effective service in the way of making life brighter and happier for the poorest and lowliest, if their efforts and energies were only united and concentrated and their work done according to a systematic, thorough plan. It was on ideas like these and with such ends in view, that the "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City" was formed. About one hundred churches have joined the Federation. The first business to which the Federation set itself was toward securing a careful and accurate canvass of some district of the city where the social conditions were such as to make it a fair subject for study and service. The area selected was the Fifteenth Assembly District, containing a population of 40,000, lying between 43d and 53d streets, and running from Eighth Avenue to the Hudson River. The services of Rev. Walter Laidlaw were engaged by the Federation to draw up the schedules, superintend the staff of enumerators, and prepare a full report based on the returns. The work and the results have been published in pamphlet form.

In a review of the facts and figures contained in this pamphlet, *Leslie's Weekly* says:

"New York city as a whole has fewer churches in proportion to its population than any other city in the United States. The proportion here is one church for every 2,837 people; in Chicago it is one for every 2,199; in Brooklyn, one for every 2,105; in Philadelphia, one for every 1,576.

"In the statistics relating to church attendance and the religious affiliations of the people, some interesting facts appear. It is shown, for example, that the Jews have a larger church-membership in New York city than any Protestant denomination, except the Episcopal, and that over sixty-eight per cent. of the Irish are church-members and only fifty-one per cent. of the Americans. The Irish, in fact, lead every other nationality in the percentage of church-members. The Scotch come next. In New York city, according to the last census, one in every 3.92 persons is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church; in Brooklyn the proportion is one in every 4.01; in Chicago one in 4.19; whereas in Philadelphia there is but one Roman Catholic church-member in every 6.39 of the population. Eliminating the Jewish congregations, Philadelphia, in 1890, had ninety-two more church societies than New York city. But in church property the metropolis owns over one twelfth of the entire amount owned in the United States.

"As the result of its investigations and the conditions which they disclose, the Federation has a number of important recommendations and suggestions to make. For meeting the religious needs of the people of the tenement regions, it is recommended that each church in these localities charge itself perpetually with the oversight of a block or more; knowing the condition of every home, and inviting the people out of church, in the name of all the churches of the district, to connect themselves with the church, her sympathies and services. As one means for improving the social status of the people it is urged that some class of institutions be provided to take the place of the saloon as a social resort. The ideal here, as suggested by the Federation, is an institution whose rooms could be used for kindergartens during the morning; for a day-nursery; for local headquarters for the various charities of the city; directly cooperant with neighboring churches and with libraries of the city; with class-rooms for music, domestic economy, with smoking-rooms, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, etc.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Golden Rule tells of a party of Americans who visited the Pope recently and took with them an American flag. The Pope reverently blessed the flag, declaring that America had done more for the Catholic Church than any other country.

IT is announced that General Booth is to visit this country again in the coming fall. The purpose of the visit is said to be to conduct an aggressive campaign from New York and Chicago, and to endeavor to heal the breach and bring Ballington Booth back to the parent organization.

IT is reported that a remarkable revival work is going on in Northern Wisconsin. The work is conducted by a Miss Sangstaed, who avoids towns and churches and holds her meetings in country schoolhouses. She is pronounced "a veritable John the Baptist."

THE Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of Chicago, arrived at Bombay, Tuesday, December 15, and was received on landing by representatives of several of the religious communities in India. He will remain three months to give a course of lectures on "The Harmony of Religions," endowed by Mrs. Haskell, of Chicago.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate contains a census of attendance at morning and evening services in the Methodist churches of thirteen chief cities. The largest attendance was reported from Philadelphia, 75 churches out of 108 reporting 17,107 persons at the morning service. Chicago follows with 16,234 (134 churches, 34 not reporting), and New York comes next with 8,365 (64 churches, 14 not reporting).

SOME changes have taken place with the new year among the religious weeklies. *The Mid-Continent*, a Northern Presbyterian paper, St. Louis, is merged into *The Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. Williams of *The Mid-Continent* becomes a member of the editorial staff of *The Herald and Presbyter*. The St. Louis *Presbyterian*, Columbia, Mo., is merged into *The Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette announces that the learned regius professor of divinity of Dublin University, Dr. Gwynn, is about to publish "The Apocalypse of St. John in a Syriac Version Hitherto Unknown." The manuscript from which the text is taken is in the possession of the Earl of Crawford, and it is believed to have in addition a portion of the Muloxeenian New Testament. Great importance is attached to this forthcoming work, which will be enriched by Dr. Gwynn's thorough and exact scholarship and his intimate acquaintance with Syriac MSS.

IN an editorial on the recent Moody meetings in New York city *The Catholic Review* says: "When one reflects how many Catholics there are in all our large cities who are to all intents and purposes as much unattached as the Protestants who make up the most part of Mr. Moody's audiences, there arises a feeling of regret that we Catholics have not some sort of agency at work corresponding to Mr. Moody and his work. If these Catholics, for one reason or other, will not go to the church, it may be well asked might not some one on behalf of the church go to them?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

PROMPTED possibly by a momentary fit of jealousy, the British authorities were at first disposed to underrate the importance of the Indian famine, and to declare that the Russians wished to pour grain into the suffering districts only to alienate the population. But the press in England is now loudly calling for energetic measures, for the increase of the number of applicants for relief work shows that India has entered upon a very unhappy year indeed. The Continental press seizes the opportunity to cast reproaches upon England. We are told that the only Asiatic possession where famine reigns with undiminished rigor is India, while the only European country where people have died of hunger by thousands within the memory of man is Ireland. But it is certainly not the fault of the English press if adequate relief is not provided for the millions of India.

The St. James's Gazette, referring to the Government's refusal to accept aid, fears that the British public may be less ready to respond to a future call on their sympathy if it is thus waved aside. *The Globe*, in an article headed "Christians in India," expresses itself to the following effect:

Tho the Viceroy of India, after mature consideration, decided that the time has not yet come to open subscriptions in England, we must sympathize with the Indians in their trouble. For the natives of India submit to the will of Providence with a fortitude that appeals with the force of silent reproach to those who can witness without relieving their distress. The whole life of the native of India is a course of training for starvation. Even in good years he is soon deep in debt to the money-lender, and when in debt he hardly knows what it is to eat his fill. All that is over and above the barest allowance for life must go to pay the increasing interest on the debt. His children grow up half-fed, and are inured from infancy to the repression of healthy appetite. When, therefore, the crops fail over large tracts of country, the people at large only suffer that distress collectively with which they are individually well acquainted. In the native of India hunger seizes a trained wrestler. Charity of kith and kin is a virtue which the native of India carries almost to a fault; and when a family falls upon hard times, the outer circle of poor relatives suffer soon and suffer silently. If, therefore, the authorities in India wait to provide relief until help is asked for, many starveling funerals will wind their way to the riverside.

The Speaker, London, does not deny that the masses of India are very poor, and perhaps poorer than ever they were before, but does not see how the evil is to be remedied. It advises, however, the suspension of the collection of small debts. It says:

"It is hard to say whether the people have become poorer, tho travelers notice a decline of local industries. Viewing the available facts impartially it would seem that tho the total wealth of India may have increased, it has not increased in proportion to population, and that the average native of India is poorer to-day than he was when Sir Richard Temple had to face the famine in Behar in 1877.

"The foreign secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society points out that the rise in prices is of no advantage to the cultivators. They have usually mortgaged their crops before they were harvested, and the money-lender has managed to reap the profit. This is to our mind one of the worst features of the situation. It is aggravated by the fluctuations of the rupee. A diagram in the last report of Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, shows in a forcible way that, as he expresses it, 'during the last fourteen months—while silver has been relatively very steady, fluctuating only three points—the value of the rupee has ascended and descended with much fluctuation, and the range of fluctuation has been as much as eleven points.' These rapid fluctuations are, we fear, a necessary consequence of the closing of the mints to silver without adopting a gold standard. . . . Whatever be the value of the rupee in gold, with which the Indian cultivator is at present very remotely concerned, he must be aware of the varying value of the rupee in silver. He will find his silver ornaments, if he is fortunate enough to have any, of less value to save him from the money-lender than they used to be, and he will learn that this is the result of British policy. We can not help wondering whether, if the Government is suspending the collection of land revenue in the famine-stricken districts, it would not be wise to also suspend the collection of small debts."

OUR CUBAN RESOLUTIONS AS VIEWED ABROAD.

ALMOST without exception the foreign press sympathize with President Cleveland and his Cabinet in his differences with Congress. Europe is somewhat puzzled over the matter. That the Executive should be forced to exert its authority in the interest of peace, while the representatives of the people shout for war, is shocking to the partizans of democratic government, who point to the United States as proof of their assertion that it is unnecessary to consolidate power in the hands of a few. The most accepted explanation is that the people of the United States, utterly ignorant of the condition of foreign countries and educated to exaggerate their own importance, believe that all governments of the earth preserve their freedom of action solely because the United States is good enough not to interfere. The London *Spectator*, which also believes this to be the popular American view, adds that the dearth of educated and cultured men in Congress is a source of danger. "The plain truth is," says the paper, "the American people are very impulsive, as are also the English, and the representatives in both Houses of Congress are nearer in culture to the mass of voters than our representatives are here. Hence, while English impulsiveness seldom affects foreign relations, American impulsiveness almost invariably takes that direction."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Let us suppose that the worst—short of open war—has happened, that the joint resolution has been passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, and that the independence of Cuba is recognized by the United States. The recognition binds nobody except the power which makes it. Spain need not even protest, but can go on as if nothing had happened. The mere breath of the Administration of Washington will not give a mob of disorganized *guerrilleros* in the jungles and hills of Cuba a regular government, or give it any security on which it can raise money. . . . Mr. Cleveland would probably do nothing, leaving Congress to vote for war with Spain if it liked. This, no doubt, it could do by the same machinery as that which had secured the recognition; but time would be required, and every week is something gained—it is a space in which the non-jingo part of the population of the States can find an opportunity to exercise control on the fire-eaters. It is, too, something to be able to throw the odium of aggression on the other side—to say nothing of the fact that, if a crisis can be staved off till the end of the wet season, the rebels may be crushed, and then there will be no pretense even of a Cuban 'republic' to help."

The same paper doubts that the American people really wish to undertake the work which Spain finds so difficult, and concludes as follows:

"Peace would not follow even if Spain were meekly to withdraw her officials. There is a large white element of Spanish immigrants who would not allow themselves to be swallowed up by Creoles and blacks—to say nothing of the fact that these two elements are not without quarrels of their own. A welter of anarchy, lasting for at least a generation, would certainly ensue; and in this the interests of the United States would suffer as severely as they do now. There would be no possible alternative except the occupation of the island by the United States. We do not believe that the mass of Americans care to assume any such burden; and yet they must do it, unless they are prepared

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to be the direct cause of reducing Cuba to the condition of San Domingo. Spain can not do better than leave them in the dilemma; and in the mean time see to it that Cuba does not become a San Domingo on her own hands."

The Newcastle Chronicle supposes that Congress would be less violent if it did not know that it is practically out of the power of its members to do much harm. *The Speaker* hopes that Spain will assist in clearing the situation by granting an acceptable measure of home rule to Cuba, and continues:

"President Cleveland evidently believes that some such half-way house may yet be found if the Senate will not insist on forcing his hand. But can the Senate force his hand? The situation in the United States is most strangely complex. The Executive is in the hands of gold Democrats, who are mainly Eastern capitalists. The Senate is controlled by silver men, representing South and West. The majority in the House of Representatives is Republican, but is probably less inclined than Mr. McKinley himself to support the moderate capitalistic view of foreign affairs which commends itself to Mr. Cleveland in his normal mood. Mr. Reed, for instance, has ideas and ambitions of his own. Thus there is a certainty that one House, and a possibility that both Houses, will enter readily into a conflict with a President who, tho personally a strong man, is weak because he has no large organized party left to back him, and because in a few months he must retire finally into private life. Thus politically the action of the Senate is neither unnatural nor hopeless, and we are not surprised to find that the silver Senators are seeking an occasion for conflict on which their conduct is not so plainly interested as it may be when they come to fight Mr. McKinley later on."

The Saturday Review makes use of the occasion to inform its readers that freedom rules in name only in the United States, the only difference between our great republic and monarchies being that the men who rule here are more objectionable. It describes the "Cameron dynasty" as follows:

"Simon Cameron, a journalist who had grown to be a banker and railway owner, became one of the Senators from Pennsylvania in 1845, and within a year or two made himself recognized as the master of the State. Nobody could be elected to any office in Pennsylvania without his favor, and no combination of malcontents could possibly shake off his rule. He had to be expelled from Lincoln's first Cabinet for corrupt practises; he was no orator; he possessed no personal charms, and he was even niggardly in the expenditure of money, yet he held the second largest State in the Union in a relentless and irresistible grip for nearly thirty years. When he retired from the Senate in 1872, his only son Don took the vacant seat, and has kept it ever since. Still less of an orator or statesman than his father, his rule has been even more despotic. The Cameron 'machine' has plundered, disgraced, and humiliated Pennsylvania at its will, under Don even more impudently than it did under Simon. Once or twice the yoke has been thrown off by a popular uprising, only to be fastened on again the next year more securely than ever. No feudal baron ever held a province of serfs in more effectual subjection than this dull, indolent, commonplace man manages to keep more than a million free and enlightened voters, year after year. It is one of the most striking mysteries of modern government."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, de Blowitz, is authority for the rumor that the European powers intend to protect Spain against the United States by combined action. This rumor has in some cases been regarded worthy of an official denial. But while the Continental press regards the necessity of intervention as very remote, there is no lack of unflattering comment on the attitude of Congress. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"If we had to point out an institution of which the great republic may be justly proud, we would certainly not hit upon the Senate. Want of space prevents us from filling a few columns with an account of all the childish, unripe resolutions of the Senators, who do not seem to appreciate the responsibility of their position in the least. Again and again the Senate roars about something or other—and that is all. The Senate ought to be reformed. It is dangerous to the welfare of the republic.

"Luckily Spain remains calm. The Spanish Government, satisfied with Secretary Olney's declaration, will not even regard it as a *casus belli* if Congress, and Congress alone, recognizes the rebels as belligerents. To deprive the American jingoes of all chances, the Spanish authorities have placed an extra guard around the American embassy in Madrid. Everywhere in Spain the people are enjoined to be calm. The attitude of the Spanish press is exemplary, and in keeping with the wishes of the Premier, who has the organs of all parties on his side in this matter."

Politiken, Copenhagen, says:

"We do not believe that there is much danger of a war between Spain and the United States. There is much more likelihood of a constitutional conflict in the States. If both Houses were to be converted to Mr. Cameron's views, trouble would surely follow, for the highest authorities in the land will battle for the mastery. The only way out of the difficulty is to prevail upon Spain to admit the necessity of Cuban independence."

Outside of the United States the prevailing opinion seems to be that Spain has no right to abandon the loyalists of Cuba, who are regarded as the most civilized element. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, fears that this will prevent President Cleveland from mediating successfully between the contending parties, even if asked to do so, and adds:

"It is not certain that he could accept a mission which did not give him power to offer any degree of self-government, and if he did accept, the party of autonomists, many of whom are loyal subjects of Spain, would not be satisfied, tho they might smother their objections, for the time, to secure peace. The autonomists have long been strong enough, in the city of Havana, to have important organs of their own in the press, in which their opinions and reasonable aims have for years been advocated. At the same time, the difficulties which the granting of autonomy would raise are not, perhaps, far short of those which its refusal would occasion. In any system of autonomy for Cuba, the suffrage would have to be strictly limited, so as to exclude the ignorant negroes, who form the large majority of the population, not a few of whom were born in Africa."

Comments on this trouble with Spain are not wanting in humor. *The Westminster Gazette*, for instance, suggests that Venezuela, in the interest of the United States, should warn Spain that the Venezuelan people will regard an "unfriendly attitude" toward the United States as a violation of the Monroe doctrine.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tricks of Hungarian Politicians.—It has been said that the American politician stands at the head of his profession, and that any trick he does not know is hardly worth learning. Of late, however, European judges assert that the Hungarian "professionals" can give points to their American peers. The following humorous examples of Hungarian "smartness" will, perhaps, assist competent persons to judge between the rivals. We quote the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"In a certain district the contest was pretty close. Hour after hour passed, yet neither of the two candidates obtained an advantage. Suddenly the *Kortesch* (boodle politician) of the one party takes the candidate of the other party aside. 'I've thirty votes left. Do you want them?' 'How much?' 'Five hundred gulden [$100] apiece.' 'Why, you're crazy! That's $3,000 besides the money I've spent already.' 'Yes, but if our side wins you've wasted your money.' 'Oh, say, make it cheaper!' 'Not a cent!' '—!!——!!' Well, all right! Here's your check. Bring your voters.' The thirty voters came, yet they did not win the contest for this liberal candidate. The *Kortesch* knew that he had a majority for his own candidate of a hundred votes, and so he could afford to sell thirty ballots for cash without being the loser.

"Another candidate thought he had a dead-sure thing. He handed his voters checks of $15 apiece, payable *after* the election.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

His opponent got wind of the affair, and cashed the checks at once, on the promise of the holders that they would vote for him. He won the election and—presented six hundred checks to the defeated candidate for payment. Thus his own election cost him nothing!"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE POWERS.

A LARGE number of reputable papers on the Continent of Europe hold a privilege which arouses much envy in their less fortunate contemporaries, and is often made the subject of sneering remarks in the English and American press. The privileged papers receive direct information from authentic sources of the intentions of the Government. Others, such as the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, are the mouthpieces of retired statesmen. The privilege has one serious drawback. The paper thus honored can not well increase its capital by the judicious edition of "extras," for the least inclination to become sensational results in the withdrawal of the confidence of the officials. Papers which have no official connection often trust to luck, and pretend to have official information when really the penetration of the editor alone enabled the paper to hit at the truth. Often, however, as in the case of *The Pall Mall Gazette's* story of a secret alliance between Russia and Denmark, the pretended official information is utterly without foundation, and the paper loses the confidence of the educated public. All Denmark has been aroused by the story, and a most unqualified denial has been given to it by the people and the Government. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, says:

"The Folkething passed unanimously the following resolution:

"'The Government should allow no opportunity to pass to convince the world in general that Denmark has no other aim than to preserve her neutrality in case of war between other powers.'

"The discussions which preceded this left not a shadow of doubt that the House was thoroughly in earnest. The foreign press has been anxious to get at our position in the approaching general conflict. As a matter of fact we are only anxious that our place should be *outside* of the conflict. We would wish for nothing better than that our neutrality should be guaranteed by the great powers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Reedts-Thoff, lost no time in informing the House that the above resolution embodied the views of the Government on this subject. The Government, he said, immediately denied the truth of the rumor set afloat by the London *Pall Mall Gazette* that Denmark has a secret treaty with Russia, by which the Russians were enabled to attack Germany from the North. Even the Socialists could not refuse to vote for such a resolution."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, acknowledged by Prince Bismarck as his mouth-piece, declares that it would be very easy for Denmark to obtain the privileges of neutralization. But the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, receives a communication from a Danish statesman who holds somewhat different views. He says:

"Nobody in Denmark wants a war against Germany, and the German Government doubtlessly knows this. The difficulty is not in our relations with Germany, but in the question how we should keep out the enemies of Germany! The attempt to violate our neutrality will be made by Germany's opponents, by France and Russia. France will do her best to make the Baltic the scene of a fierce naval struggle. Naturally Copenhagen, a rich depot filled with everything necessary, and especially coals, would be a desirable basis for the action of the French and Russian fleets. That is why we have fortified Copenhagen. Might is right in times of war, and the fortifications of Copenhagen are a much better guaranty for our neutrality than all the paper treaties in the world. All other ports of Denmark are too unimportant to warrant a *coup de main* on the part of France or Russia, and they are not large enough to receive ships of war. An enemy who would possess himself of the Danish fleet and Danish supplies must attack Copenhagen, the key of the Baltic. But Copenhagen can not be taken unless an army of 50,000 men is detailed for the purpose, and even then the port will hold out at least two months, tho the besiegers may not be disturbed. A written treaty of neutrality can do no harm. But France and Russia would not have respected it if Copenhagen were defenseless."

The Norwegian poet and politician Björnstjerne Björnson believes that international arbitration should be fostered by the smaller states as preliminaries to their inviolable neutrality.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CECIL RHODES AND THE COMING SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

MORE than two years ago a few warning voices were heard with regard to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. His rapid rise to power, his unbounded ambition, and the skilful manner in which he bought over every man that could be bought in South Africa

CECIL RHODES.

caused observant Englishmen to warn the Government against him. As is often the case, those most removed from the scene saw most clearly, and the Calcutta *Statesman* (now *The Friend of India*), in an evidently inspired article, sought to convince the people of Greater Britain that Mr. Rhodes's policy was more Rhodesian than Imperial. The warning was not heeded, and 'Baby Rhodes' has now grown so important that many people in England fear to arouse his wrath by a searching inquiry into his doings. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks it is very unwise to appoint a Parliamentary committee for this purpose. It says:

"An inquiry, if it is to serve a good purpose, must be into unknown facts. But all the facts connected with the Jameson raid and the Chartered Company are perfectly well known to the most ignorant man or woman in the street. What, then, is the object of the inquiry? Is it to collect material for the prosecution of Mr. Rhodes? The hour is past for that, as the Government must be well aware. If that step was to be taken, it should have been taken six months ago. Mr. Chamberlain should instruct his new

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

agent at Pretoria to come to an understanding with President Krüger about the indemnity and other matters. Mr. Chamberlain should then tell the House of Commons that the Government did not intend to proceed with the inquiry, in the interests of the Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain is strong enough to do this. Whether he will do it is another matter."

But Mr. Rhodes has left South Africa to answer any questions that may be asked of him. His adherents in South Africa have received him as a conqueror everywhere, and Judge Jarrissen, in his New Year's address to President Krüger, complained that "the English, unmindful of the peaceful attitude of the Boers, receive Rhodes not only as the hero of the hour, but as the hero of to-morrow." "But we trust to your wisdom," he added. The people of the Transvaal view the future through any but rose-colored glasses. The Pretoria correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The increased immigration of British subjects, in spite of the business stagnation, is regarded as an indication that another plot is forming. But the Government is wide awake. The people have been warned by their officers to hold themselves in readiness. There is now no lack of ammunition, and artillery has been sent to points of strategical importance.* Altho a few thousands of British troops stand ready in Natal, and others have been ordered to South Africa, the Transvaalers are ready to try whether they or the English are masters in South Africa. The Boers have no wish and no intention to become the attacking party, but they will not allow another attempt to rob them of their independence. . . . The English element try hard to obtain command of the railroads, but the Jameson raid has proved to the Boers the value of this means of communication, and they are not likely to hand it over to their enemies."

Ons Land, the Capetown organ of the Afrikander Party, declares that peace will not reign in South Africa until Cecil Rhodes has been removed for good. Since Rhodes has not even conquered the natives in Matabeleland, but only obtained their momentary submission by concessions, the paper does not see why he is fêted, unless it is for his connection with the Jameson raid. Many English papers attribute success of the Kaffirs in Rhodesia to the importation of arms from Germany, via the Transvaal. This calls forth some bitter remarks from the Pretoria *Volksstem*. "Englishmen," says the paper, "have never failed to supply rebels with arms in any part of the world. They have stood behind the door so often that they fancy others follow their own practises." The German press believes that risings of the natives are incited by Cecil Rhodes, so that England may have an excuse for the importation of troops in South Africa. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"It is more than a coincidence that a new rising of the natives, close to the Transvaal border, is reported while Rhodes is making speeches on the necessity of a South-African federation. When we remember that Jameson and two of his accomplices have only recently been released, we can not help thinking that troops will be sent, ready for a new *coup* against the Transvaal. The 'uncrowned King of South Africa' is capable of any kind of villainy, and the Pretoria people know it."

On the whole the German press makes no attempt to disguise its contempt for England's power. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that England will be less ready to indulge in threats in future, as the "farcical attempt to mobilize a Flying Squadron turned out so dismal a failure." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"The time is coming when the guardianship which England exercises over part of South Africa will end. Her claim to be called the 'paramount' power is an object of derision not only in Berlin and in Paris, but also in Bloemfontein and in Pretoria. Steps must be taken by other powers to secure future advantages for themselves in South Africa. The Afrikanders will sooner or later obtain their independence. The only weak point is Delagoa Bay, which the English assert must fall to them. The people of the Transvaal, however, are quite content if the Portuguese flag flies in Lorenço Marques forever. If the great powers place Delagoa Bay under their joint protection, discord and intrigue will cease in South Africa. Russia now practically leads in Europe. The Transvaal should therefore send an envoy to St. Petersburg."

The same paper does not doubt that Cecil Rhodes uses England for a cat's-paw only. He wants to rule South Africa as Cecil I., and when his power is established, he will separate from England. The *Börsen Courier*, Berlin, hopes that Rhodes will lead the next raid in person, so that the Transvaalers may have an opportunity to hang him. The *Tageblatt* thinks the best proof that Cecil Rhodes is regarded as dangerous in England is the sudden fit of honesty noticeable in many English publications. Who would have thought that the same Englishmen who cheered Jameson and lauded Rhodes for breaking his faith with everybody suddenly advocate the burying of the hatchet? The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is convinced that a civilized race of white men like the Boers need not fear a struggle with the British land forces.—*Translated for the* LITERARY DIGEST.

* Since 1882 the Transvaal has had a small standing army, composed chiefly of artillery. It is formed of young Boers, who serve three years with the colors, under competent German artillery officers. The natural aptitude of the men is such that each of them learns to handle cannon as familiarly as he would a rifle. There is, therefore, no lack of crews for the guns.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISCOVERY OF GERMANY.

PRAISE of their own country as compared with others is a thing almost unknown to the German papers, and this has often led to the erroneous idea that the Germans regard foreigners as better off than themselves. It is, however, a custom of the German papers to publish the views of foreigners who visit them, generally without comment, often, if the views expressed are favorable, with a kind of apology. At present many descriptions in praise of Germany are published by French writers. Frenchmen have ceased to ignore the existence of their neighbors; they travel extensively in Germany, and express their astonishment at what they see in terms which would be rejected by a German editor as chauvinistic. The French historian, G. Monod, who recently visited Germany for the first time in twenty years, expresses himself in *Cosmopolis*, London, to the following effect (we condense his utterances):

I leave Germany with the feeling of astonishment over what I have seen, astonishment alike at the immense wealth of her people and the comfort which every one enjoys. True, I have heard many complaints from older Germans. The young men of our times, they say, think only of money-making. Studies which do not promise wealth, such as philology and history, are neglected at the German universities by our young men. Chemistry and electricity are all the rage for the material benefits which may be reaped from them. Even music does not receive as much attention as formerly. Baireuth stands isolated, and even Baireuth is degenerating, for the managers of the musical festivals there pander to the foreigners, chiefly French and English, whose tastes appear inferior to that of the music-loving Germans.

The Southerners like to grumble at the hegemony of Prussia, and to speak in disparaging terms of the Emperor, who, so they say, is admired in France only. But that is only a way the Germans have, and it would not be wise to attach too much importance to such utterances. The secessionist movement is everywhere checked by the determination of the people at large to uphold at all cost the unity which was accomplished with such great exertions, for the benefits of this unity are experienced by all in their daily life, even by the Socialists.

I do not see that the study of science as against the arts and literature can be complained of justly. While Germany increases her exports, she also enlarges her influence. It is, I think, all the better for the country that the educated proletariat is decreased and the number of poor writers and *savants* diminished by the rapid extension of German commerce and industry, especially if the study of practical sciences reduces the number of young men eager to obtain a government position. In France we are ruined by this office-seeking. Germany has not, perhaps, left to her any of her great men except old Mommsen and old Bismarck. But other nations are no better off in this respect. A good deal of intellectual work is still done. The works of Hauptmann, Fulda, Sudermann, and others are appreciated outside of Germany, and the almost incredible attention given to Friedrich Nietzsche's works proves that German thought is appreciated. It is best to acknowledge this fact, and also that Baireuth attracts us, not in spite of its German character, but because it is German. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

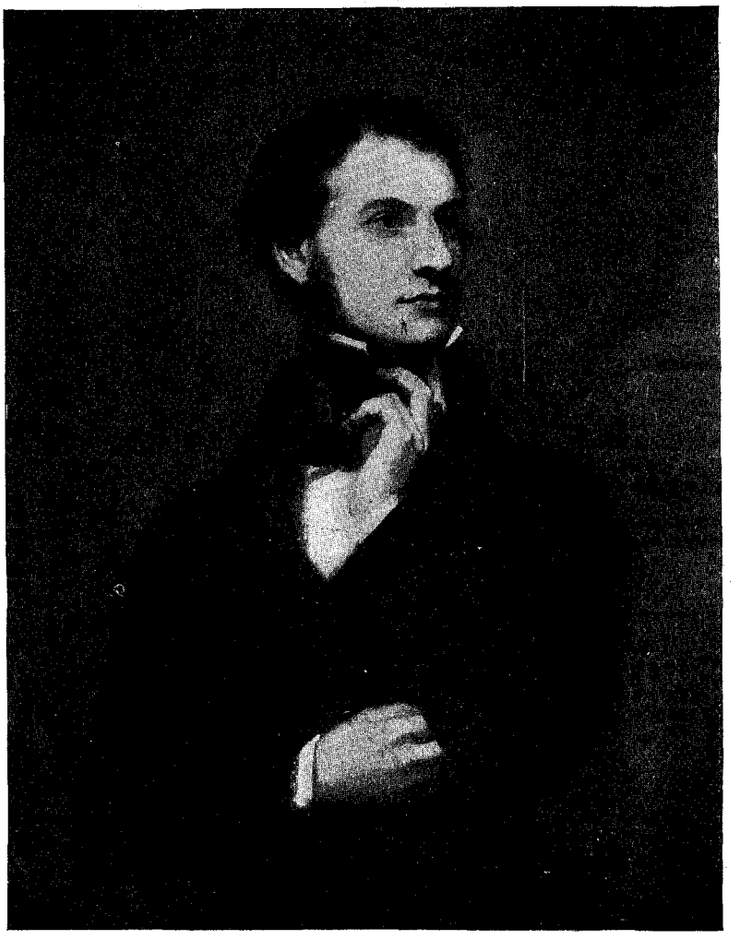
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

McCARTHY'S STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, author of the "History of Our Own Times," is giving the world some interesting biographies nowadays. His "Pope Leo" had hardly appeared in book form when he began in the magazine number of *The Outlook* (January) a "Story of Gladstone's Life," which, with the numerous illustrations accompanying it, promises to be much more satisfying than his "Pope Leo."

The name Gladstone, we are told, is derived from Gledstanes. "Gled is a hawk, and that fierce and beautiful bird would have found its natural home among the *stanes*, or rocks, of the craggy moorlands," of Lanarkshire, Scotland, whence the family came. William Ewart was, however, born in Liverpool, the family estates in Scotland having long before dwindled away and the head of it having at last removed to a neighboring town and entered upon a mercantile career as maltster. The father of the great Prime Minister removed to Liverpool and became one of the great merchant princes of that city. He was a pure Lowland Scot, and his wife a Highland Scot. Of the father Mr. McCarthy writes:



From *The Outlook*.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-EIGHT.

From the painting by W. Bradley at Hawarden Castle. Reproduced for *The Outlook* by special permission of Mr. Gladstone. Photographed directly from the original by Mr. Watmough Webster, of Chester.

"Sir John Gladstone, the father, was one of those men who, like his illustrious son, seemed destined never to grow old. There is an interesting description given of his ways with his children which may perhaps help to account for the extraordinary aptitude for debate of William Ewart Gladstone. One of his friends has told us that nothing was ever taken for granted between Sir John Gladstone and his sons. He started and kept alive a constant succession of arguments on small topics and on large. His family circle appears to have been what the King of Navarre in Shakespeare's play says his court shall be—'a little Academe.' Every lad was put on his mettle to defend his own case or to damage the case of another. It was all done in the most perfect good humor and with the full and unflagging enjoyment of those who took part in it. It must have been capital preparation for the Oxford Union and for the debates in the House of Commons."

From *The Outlook*.

THE GLADSTONE ARMS.

From Mr. Gladstone's first book-plate.

William Ewart was the third son. Of his elder brother, Robertson, we are told that he was "a man of singular energy and force of character," "a sort of rough-hewn model for his younger and much greater brother." Mr. McCarthy gives us no description of Mr. Gladstone's mother, nor, indeed, as yet of any of the rest of the family.

At the age of eleven William was sent to Eton, where a deep impression was made upon him. He was a hard student, somewhat unpopular because of that fact, untiring at the classics, and persevering even in his vacations in the study of mathematics. We quote again:

"He persisted while at Eton in being an unostentatiously pious and religious student. He would not join in or countenance any mockery or levity about things which he had been taught to regard as sacred. Yet there was nothing whatever of the 'prig' about him, and his force of character even then was such that he compelled the most light-minded to respect him and his ways. Nor would he stand any frolicsome cruelty to dumb animals. 'He stood forth,' says Mr. Russell, 'as the champion of some wretched pigs which it was the custom to torture at Eton Fair on Ash Wednesday, and, when bantered by his schoolfellows for his humanity, offered to write his reply in good round hand upon their faces."

Among his schoolmates at Eton were Arthur Hallam, his closest friend (to whom Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was inscribed), Frederick Tennyson, brother of the great poet, and Alexander Kinglake, author of "Eothen." He was not much of an athlete, tho fond of sculling and of walking. Outside the inner circles of intimates he was not well known at Eton:

"He seems to have been neither popular nor unpopular—a somewhat curious beginning in life for one whose strength and energy of character made it in his after years impossible for any one to avoid forming a very distinct opinion for or against him. He distinguished himself decidedly in the debates of the Eton Society' and in the editorship of the *Eton Miscellany*."

In 1828, at the age of nineteen, he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, which has given during this century eight prime ministers to England. Here, also, he was a hard student. Altho not objecting to wine-suppers, he was himself exceedingly abstemious in the use of wine, having a good effect in this respect not only upon those with him but upon some who came after him. In the Oxford Union Debating Society he defended Catholic emancipation, opposed the removal of Jewish disabilities, and opposed the immediate abolition of slavery, while favoring its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gradual extinction. Of his mental attitude at this time we are told:

"In the debates of the Union he again and again opposed the very moderate movements toward political reform which at that time were held by many people to be well-nigh revolutionary. Yet even in young Gladstone's strongest speeches against the reform movement he seems to have taken good care not to commit himself to any unqualified objection to reform as a principle. His mind, indeed, would appear to have been a sort of mirror of the general mind of Oxford—a veneration for the past, a love of tradition, a romantic sentiment of reverence for the ancient institutions of the country, and yet a mind open to see the inevitable tendencies of the future."

His maiden speech in this Union made Charles (afterward Bishop) Wordsworth and other members feel as sure as of their own existence that he would one day be a prime minister. After leaving Oxford he narrowly escaped the church:

"Gladstone was an immense student of the Bible and of patristic literature in those boyish days, as he continued to be down to his latest years. He left Oxford before the full influence of the movement led by the late Cardinal Newman had begun to assert itself in the place. His strong inclination then was to enter the church, and he pressed his father hard to allow him to become a clergyman. But Sir John Gladstone, shrewd and keen-eyed man of the world as he was, saw, no doubt, in the genius of his son something different from that which could find its best course in the career of an ecclesiastic. In Mr. Gladstone's time strict obedience to the wish of a father was an essential part of a son's duty."

From *The Outlook*.

LADY GLADSTONE, MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTHER.

After a few months of travel he was invited by the Duke of Newcastle to stand for Parliament. The invitation came to him because of a speech at Oxford against the Reform bill of 1832, which gave to the great middle classes the right of franchise. Mr. McCarthy says:

"The Duke of Newcastle looked around everywhere for some rising man capable of representing Tory interests in the borough of Newark. His son, Lord Lincoln, had been a school and college friend of young William Gladstone, and had heard him deliver his speech against reform, to which I have already referred. Lord Lincoln recommended Mr. Gladstone to the Duke. The Duke eagerly accepted his suggestion. Mr. Gladstone was summoned home from Italy, and thus the greatest English reformer of our time came into practical politics as the advocate of the party which set itself against any and every manner of reform. Even under these conditions Mr. Gladstone could not bring himself quite down to the level of the Duke of Newcastle. In his address to the electors of Newark he declared that he was bound by the opinions of no man and no party, but said that he felt it his duty to watch and resist that growing desire for change which threatened to produce, 'along with partial good a melancholy preponderance of evil.'"

His first speech in the Commons was called forth by an arraignment of his own family on the floor of the House for the management of its slave plantations in the West Indies. Mr. Gladstone defended his family, but, tho contending that slavery was sanctioned by Scripture, he did not present himself as an advocate of its permanent continuance. Mr. McCarthy gives us this description of his personal appearance at that time and afterward:

"He was then twenty-two years of age; he had a splendid physical constitution, a striking and handsome face, with a mass of dark hair and splendid radiant eyes. His face was pallid, almost bloodless, and a passing observer might have fancied that the young man was wanting in health. The fancy, however, would have had no foundation, for then, as through all his career, Mr. Gladstone's intellectual faculties were sustained by an indomitable physical constitution. I am myself strongly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone distinctly improved in appearance as his life went on deepening into years. I can not, of course, remember him as he was in 1833. I think I saw him for the first time some twenty years later. But altho he was a decidedly handsome man at that time, I do not think his appearance was nearly so striking or so commanding as it became in the closing years of his career. I do not believe I ever saw a more magnificent human face than that of Mr. Gladstone after he had grown old."

Another interesting reminiscence of those days is given us by Mr. McCarthy in the fact that young Disraeli, Gladstone's lifelong rival, wrote to his sister, referring to Gladstone: "That young man has no future before him." Was it not Josh Billings who said, "it ain't wise to prophesy onless ye kno"?

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Lantern Dimly Burning."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 9 ("Ravages of the Iconoclast," p. 375) is the following quotation:

"The clergyman who officiated at the burial of Sir John Moore explained that Sir John was not 'buried darkly at dead of night, but in broad daylight.'"

A friend of mine, still living, was acquainted with the soldier who assisted on the occasion, by holding the luminary above described. The sods could be turned with bayonets, but I fear that the earth could not be shovelled out with the latter.

It is said that Nelson did not say at the Battle of Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty"; that Wellington did not say at the Battle of Waterloo: "Up, guards, and at them"; that Queen Victoria did not give an African chief a copy of the Bible to explain to him the secret of Britain's greatness; that the story of Jessie Brown hearing the sound of the bag-pipes as the British were approaching Cawnpore is all nonsense, and that of the Highland soldiers counting the hairs on the heads of the corpses which they found in Cawnpore, and lifting up their hands to heaven, and swearing that for every hair they would have the life of a Sepoy is all "buff." It is too theatrical for Tonal. (REV.) T. FENWICK.

WOODBRIDGE, ONT., CANADA.

Truth and Fairness.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I am constrained from within to bear personal testimony to the inestimable value of your paper. I find that all questions, political and otherwise, are fairly and impartially discussed on both sides and from every view, if proper, giving the main points of argument as they are set forth by leading writers. I find, furthermore, that there is much regard for truth, which is a very important characteristic and which no person who desires to be informed will fail to appreciate. In view of these observations, I wrote the first sentence above, and, keeping them in view, I can recommend the paper to all who are of a studious nature.

MT. LEBANON, LA. JNO. HENRY BOONE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A ten-cent lamp with the right chimney gives more light and less smell than a $100 lamp with a wrong chimney.

What is the right chimney? What lamp have you got? We'll send you an Index; free.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports 478 business failures during the week ending January 16, and *Dun's Review* reports 455. The number of failures in the corresponding week last year is given by the two journals respectively as 412 and 395, showing an increase of about 15 per cent.

The General Condition.—"The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It is not the largest and most powerful vessel that can be started most quickly, and it takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money-markets, larger orders, resuming mills, expanding employment, and larger distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. The output of pig iron has gained 12.3 per cent. in December and 41.6 per cent. since October 1st. The output of coke has increased 88.7 per cent. since October 1st. Sales of wool have again become large, tho not yet fully reported. Money-markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works have gone into operation each week in January, and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business."—*Dun's Review, January 16.*

"Except at a few Southern cities, as reported last week, wholesale merchants throughout the country report no noticeable change in trade features, and few, if any, indications of improvement in the near future."—*Bradstreet's, January 16.*

Prices in General.—"*Bradstreet's* comparison of prices of 108 staple articles and products at quarterly intervals for a series of years shows an upward tendency on the part of quotations during the last quarter of 1896. This is shown by there being 40 prices higher on January 1, 1897, than on October 1, 1896, 40 which were lower and 28 practically the same on both dates—in contrast with 33 higher quotations January 1, 1897, compared with one year ago, 72 lower quotations than on January 1, 1896, and only 3 practically the same at the beginning and end of 1896. Advances during the last quarter of 1896 were conspicuous among most of the leading cereals, for live stock, meats, dairy products, some vegetables, hides, leather, wools, various grades of iron, copper, lead, brick, glass and spruce lumber; declines were noticeable for miscellaneous food products, for cotton, hemp, print cloths, steel, tin, coal, coke, petroleum, rubber, paper, and drugs.

The Money-Market.—"The money market has been disturbed by a combination of large bankers not to lend on call below 2 per cent., which invited all sorts of financial institutions to take the market, caused payment of bank loans for some millions, and left supplies of funds so heavy that time loans were sharply marked down. More was done in commercial paper, tho offerings increased but moderately. Receipts from the interior exceeded shipments by $1,500,000. Exports continue to exceed last year's for the week 8 per cent., while imports fell 10 per cent. below last year's. December exports of principal products, showing an increase of $16,282,054, give further assurance that the $40,000,000 of hoarded exchange, some of which London is trying to renew, will not soon be exhausted in preventing gold exports.—*Dun's Review, January 16.*

Business Failures.—"Failures for seven days of January were $4,371,731 against $5,568,008 in nine days last year, $4,522,531 in ten days of 1895, and $9,041,225 in eleven days of 1894. Manufacturing $2,035,910 against $1,906,420 last year, and trading were $2,213,171 against $3,604,088 last year. Failures for the week have been 455 in the United States against 395 last year.—*Dun's Review, January 16.*

Trade in Canada.—"There is no change in wholesale trade at Toronto, where demand is quiet. Orders are light at Montreal, rather below the average for the season. Absence of snow at the interior has had a depressing effect on lumbering. Halifax stocks of fish are lighter and the market is firmer, but general trade there is duller, and collections are slow. The St. John, N. B., lumber market has been higher recently than for a number of years. Labrador shore fishing has exceeded expectations. Many Canadian merchants expect a good spring trade to begin soon. There are 59 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 65 last week, 74 in the week a year ago, and 64 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate $20,697,000, against $22,967,000 last week, and as compared with $21,052,000 in the like week one year ago, and a total slightly larger two years ago."—*Bradstreet's, January 16.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 180.

1. R—R 6 / K—Q 3	2. R x B ch / P x R	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / B—R 2	2. Q—Q 8 / Any	3. Q or B mates
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q x Kt / Any	3. Q or B mates
1. ..... / P—Kt 5	2. Kt—B 4 ch / Any	3. B mates
1. ..... / Kt—Kt sq	2. R—K 3 ch / Any	3. Kt—Q 3, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who writes, "The whole prob-

When Tired Out

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

So many gratifying reports have been received from those who have used the Electropoise for

INSOMNIA

that we can not too earnestly commend the attention of sufferers to this simple home remedy. Below we give extracts from some of the letters that have come to us.

Natural Sleep Returned.

When she began using the Electropoise, my daughter was in a very distressed condition and suffered much from insomnia. After a few days' treatment she brightened up and natural sleep returned.
J. E. WILLIS, Enfield, Ills.
(of Willis Bros., Bankers.)

Obstinate Insomnia.

My case was obstinate insomnia, nervous prostration, and indigestion. The Electropoise has done more for me than all other treatments, and comes nearer doing what is claimed for it than anything I know of. G. W. MCCOOLE, St. Louis, Mo.
(of McCoole Mfg. Co.)

Insomnia Many Years.

The Electropoise has cured me of insomnia of many years' standing, on account of which I was also suffering with nervous prostration and enfeebled digestion. P. A. LEMAN, 22 William St., New York.
(of Henry Hentz & Co.)

Gives Him Sleep.

I do not know what the Electropoise is, but it is a wonder and cheap at any price. It soothes my head, gives me sleep, dispels nervousness and tones me up generally. Col. A. P. CONNOLLY, Chicago.
(Central Music Hall.)

Relief at Once.

I suffered nearly two years from insomnia; tried everything without permanent help. The Electropoise helped me marvellously the first night and there has been constant improvement.
Rev. J. N. SHORT, Lowell, Mass.
(Central M. E. Church.)

Produces Sleep.

About two years ago I was induced to try the Electropoise and found prompt relief. It produces sleep when all else that I had tried failed.
N. HAIGHT, St. Louis.
(T. P. A., U. P. R. R.)

Sleep Soundly.

When I commenced using the Electropoise I was going down hill rapidly; suffered from insomnia and nervousness. To-day I sleep soundly, and my nervousness has gone.
MRS. A. J. DARWOOD, Philadelphia.
(1348 S. 46th Street.)

Sleeps Like a Child.

When I purchased the Electropoise I had not had a good night's sleep for months; the first night I used it I slept as sweetly as when a boy, and my insomnia is cured.
I. YOCUM, Taylorsville, Ky.

Benefits Sleeplessness.

I have used the Electropoise for a year and a half with great benefit for rheumatism and sleeplessness.
M. S. WEST, West Somerville, Mass.

Greatly Benefited.

I have been greatly benefited in the relief the Electropoise has given me in insomnia,
REV. EMERSON JESSUP, CHESHIRE, CONN.

Price by Express, $10.00
" " Mail, 10.25

THE Electropoise TRADE MARK

Is a little instrument, the application of which enables the system to take on oxygen freely from the atmosphere. This addition of Nature's Own Tonic increases vitality, tones up the nervous system, purifies the blood, and by expelling the morbid matter and diseased tissues restores the body to its normal condition—health. Quite frequently it has effected cures where other remedies have proved powerless. How the Electropoise accomplishes all this is briefly explained in a neat little book that will be mailed to you for the asking.

Write for Booklet and learn more of this Self-Applied Discovery for the Treatment of Disease without Medicine.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 B'way, New York City

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1897

Tells the plain truth about
The BEST SEEDS that Grow!

Hundreds of illustrations and remarkable **Novelties**, painted from nature. Known as **"The Leading American Seed Catalogue."** **Mailed FREE to all.**

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lem difficult and beautiful;" W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia., who says, "This is surely a fine composition"; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who calls it "another fine problem"; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., who names it "a very clever combination"; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

Very many of our solvers got caught in the trap B x Kt. If they will look long enough they will see the way to get out.

No. 179 has been solved by W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; the Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, D. C.; K. O. McEwen, Detroit; J. M. Rawlings, Tucson, Arizona; H. L. Holman, Corsicana, Tex.; C. F. Putney.

No. 176. A typographical error made White's second move R—B 3; should have been R—R 3.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 B—R 6	Q—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31 Kt—R 5	B—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	32 Q—R 3	Kt—R 5
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	33 B—B 3	Kt (R 5)—B 4
5 Kt—B 3	K Kt—K 2	34 R—K 2	Kt—Q 2
6 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	35 P—Kt 3	P—R 4
7 B—K 3	Kt—B sq (a)	36 Kt—Kt 2	P—Kt 5
8 Kt—K 2	B—K 2	37 Kt—K 3	Q R—B sq(g)
9 P—B 3	Castles	38 Kt—Q sq	P x P
10 B—Q 3 (b)	Kt—Kt 3	39 Kt x P	B—Q 5
11 Kt—Kt 3	K—R sq	40 B—Q 2	Kt (Q 2)—B 4
12 Castles	Q—K sq	41 Q—R 4	B x Kt (R 5)
13 R—B sq	Kt—Q sq	42 B x B	R—Kt sq
14 R—K sq	P—Q B 4	43 Kt—Q sq	Kt—R 5 (h)
15 Kt—Q 2 (c)	Kt—R 5	44 B x P	R—R sq
16 R—B 2	P—Q Kt 4	45 B—Q 2	P—B 6
17 P—K B 4	Kt—K 3 (d)	46 B x P	Kt x B
18 P—B 5	Kt—Q sq	47 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
19 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt 2	48 R—B 3	Kt—B 8
20 Kt—B 3 (e)	P—B 5	49 R—Q B 2	Kt x P
21 B—K 2	B—Q sq	50 K R x B	Kt x R
22 Kt—R 4	P—Kt 3	51 R x Kt	K R—Q B (i)
23 B—Kt 4	P—Kt 4	52 R—Kt 3	R-R 7 ch (j)
24 Kt—B 3	Kt (Kt2)—B 4	53 K—R 3	Q R—Q B 7
25 P—R 4	P x P	54 K—Kt 6	Q R-B 6 (k)
26 Kt x P	Kt—Q 6	55 B—Kt 6	R—Q sq (l)
27 KR-Bsq(f)	Kt (R 5) x P	56 R-Kt 7 (m)	Drawn. (n)
28 Q—B 3	B—Kt 3		
29 K—R 2	K R—Kt sq		

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) In the games of the former match with Lasker, Steinitz played 7 .., Kt—Kt 4. The text-move seems to be more logical for two reasons—first, the Kt at K Kt 3 is liable to be dislodged by the advance of the K's side Ps; and secondly, the Kt at B and then to Q Kt 3 supports Black's intended advance on the Q side.

(b) 10 B—B 4 ch, K—B sq would necessitate 11 P—K R 3 in order to maintain the B on the diagonal. This might be the reason for the text-move.

(c) Perhaps it would have been as well to move the precautionary 15 P—Q Kt 3 instead.

(d) Probably inviting to the advance of 17 .., P x B P: 18 B x P, Kt—K 3, etc.

(e) The alternative would have been to dislodge the Kt with 20 P—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3; 21 P—B 4, and then continue the attack on the K's side more undisturbed.

(f) It is to be assumed that Lasker abandoned the Q Kt P designedly, as he could have defended it with 27 K R—K 2.

(g) 37 .., B x Kt; 38 R x B, P x P, would win

Do You Suffer From Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa is, pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola Plant cured him of severe Asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D.C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking, and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

A NEW Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.

The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum.*)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper methysticum*, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases, Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases, says:

"Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most unhealthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark-colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and life hangs in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety are found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a Sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood, due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk river, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, In such cases of disorders peculiar to women we do not care to 'publish testimonials at large, but ladies interested therein can obtain full information from a descriptive book which is furnished free by the importers of Alkavis. The good results of using this new botanical discovery in such cases are indeed most remarkable.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

"The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe you have in Alkavis a complete specific for all Kidney troubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney, and Bladder trouble of ten years' standing. He writes:

"I have been treated by all our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent, . . . I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years, I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. . . . It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy."

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

"I was suddenly stricken down on the 22d of June with an acute attack of kidney trouble (uric acid gravel). For two months I lay hovering on the border line of life, and with the constant care of two excellent physicians, I only received temporary relief. My family physician told me plainly the best I could hope for was temporary respite. I might rally only to collapse suddenly or might linger some time. But the issue was made up, and as I had for years warned others to be ready, so now more than ever I must needs put my house in order and expect the end. Meantime I had heard of Alkavis and wrote to an army comrade (now principal of a college) who had tried it. He wrote me by all means to try it as it had made a new man of him. At the end of two months and then only able to sit up a little, I dismissed my physicians and began the use of Alkavis. In two weeks I could ride out in the carriage for a short time. The improvement has been . . . constant and steady. I am now able to look after my business. I feel I owe what life and strength I have to Alkavis. . . . I am fifty-five years old, have been a minister over thirty years, have thousands of acquaintances, and to every one of them who may be afflicted with any kind of kidney trouble, I would say, try Alkavis."

Another most remarkable case is Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Ills, who passed nearly one hundred gravel-stones under two weeks' use of this great remedy, Alkavis.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York city, so far are the only importers or Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their name and address to the company, and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power it is sent to you entirely free.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

another P; but White could easily get back the undefended double P eventually.

(h) Probably best.

(i) We suggest here the alternative, 51 .., R—Kt 4, which relieves the pressure upon the K B P, and renders harmless the otherwise uncomfortable B—Kt 6. It threatens besides Q—Q Kt 2.

(j) And here 52 .., R—R 8; 53 R—Kt 2, K—Kt sq, and White has no attack left, the check with Q—Kt 4 being answered, if so inclined, with Q—Kt 2.

(k) The safest move now would have been 54 .., R (B 7)—B 2.

(l) Even now 55 .., K—Kt sq leaves Black still the advantage.

(m) A lucky hit, thus saving the game.

(n) The record of the game does not go any further. The conclusion probably was: 56 .., Q x R; 57 Q x B P ch, K—Kt sq; 58 Q x R ch, K—Kt 2; 59 Q x P, Q—Q B 2, etc.

It is the general opinion that Steinitz should have won this game. The analysis shows that had he played 55 .., R (B 7)—B 2 instead of R—Q sq, the game would have been in his favor.

Steinitz, in a letter dated December 17, admits that he is beaten. He says:

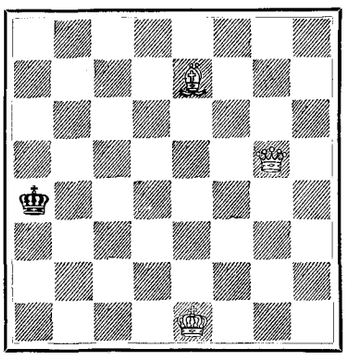
"Why am I so badly beaten? In the first place, because Lasker is the greatest player I ever met, perhaps the greatest who ever lived. To say so positively would be like making excuses for myself and disparaging other rivals at a time when I am incapable to compete in the first rank. 'A Chess-master has no more right to be ill than a general on the battlefield,' or words to that effect, I once wrote; and I adhere to that. I may state that my fearful breakdown is chiefly due, as usual, to sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

Problem 183.

Frankenstein, the celebrated composer, says this problem is "a perfect gem both in conception and construction."

Black—One Piece.

K on Q R 5.



White—Three Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on K Kt 5; B on K 7.

White mates in three moves.

"A Pendant Tassel."

(From The Clipper, New York.)

Dutch Defense.

The following skit shows that even an astute practitioner sometimes gets so intent on catching a sprat that he loses a whale.

MR. TEED. *White.*	MR. DELMAR. *Black.*	MR. TEED. *White.*	MR. DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4	4 B—Kt 3	P—K B 5
2 Q B—Kt 5	P—K R 3	5 P—K 3	P—K R 4
3 Q B—R 4	P—K Kt 4	6 K B—Q 3	K R his 3

and White mates in two moves!! The termination of this singularly original and curious chessikin savors somewhat of "The Grab Gambit."

Chess-Nuts.

Now comes the Pillsbury-Showalter match for the championship of the United States.

On February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, the return match of what Reichelm calls the "inter-continental, trans-oceanic contest," between England and America, will be played. At the present time a tournament is in progress in the British Chess Club, London, to give practise to the team which is to play against the Americans. The players have not been selected, but it is probable that on the American side will be found Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Helms, Hymes, while England will be represented by Blackburn, Bird, Burn, and other exponents of British Chess.

The Lungs and Their Diseases.

Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.

CATARRH.

No other disease of the breathing organs is less understood than Rhinitis or Catarrh. Most people think it only a trivial affection of the nose, but in its effects on our health it is a great deal more than that. It begins in the nose, but soon spreads upward through the cribriform plate to the base of the *brain*, outward through the Eustachian tubes to the *ears*, and downward to the *throat*, *larynx* and *lungs*. It deranges the brain, causes deafness, destroys the sense of smell, and generally ends in consumption.

The air-passages in which it has its first seat are the outposts of the lungs, the guard by which they are shielded from cold, dust, smoke, foul odors, irritating gases, malaria, and indeed everything in the air that is harmful to health. All natural breathing is through the nostrils. The nasal organs warm the air when it is too cold, deprive it of dust and floating particles which would irritate the throat and lungs, and by the sense of smell warn us of poisonous matters in the air.

Rhinitis comes from acute colds in the head, which occur to most people many times each year. After a time they do not entirely pass off, but settle into a chronic state, attended by increase of the natural secretions of the nose, a change in their color, and a dripping into the throat. The thick secretions obstruct the nasal passages which are still farther narrowed by the swelling of the inflamed mucous lining. This gives a sense of shortness of breath, a fulness in the head attended by dull pain over the forehead, and not unfrequently by impaired hearing. When for want of proper cleansing the secretions are allowed to remain in the nasal passages they quickly undergo decomposition and emit a sickly disagreeable odor very offensive to others.

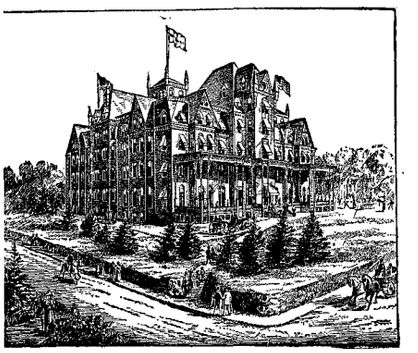
Ozena is the worst form of catarrhal rhinitis. It is attended by ulceration of the mucous membrane which sometime eats through the cartilages and attacks the bones of the nose. It is characterized by fetid discharges of a most offensive odor. The odor is caused by the decomposition of the hardened secretions or by actual caries of the bone itself.

This ulcerous form of catarrh sometimes follows scarlet fever, or scrofula, or is aggravated by a syphilitic taint in the patient's system. Whatever its cause, it destroys the epithelium of the mucous lining of the nose, and exposes the raw membrane to the bacilli of tuberculosis, and if not arrested runs rapidly into that disease.

The cure of rhinitis or catarrh is necessary to health and to the prevention of consumption. Many imagine catarrh to be incurable because it does not get well by snuffing a little salt and water up the nostrils two or three times a day. Others again are foolish enough to believe that some simple nostrum bought at the drug-stores will remove it. Both are delusions. Its cure is always attended with difficulty, and requires persistent local and thorough constitutional treatment to effect it.

The local treatment must be antiseptic germicides inhaled into the nostrils by the nose-inhaler, aided by cleansing and healing washes. The constitutional treatment must be a thorough systemic course, regulating all the functions of the body, and in case of scrofulous or other taint in the blood, must include specific alteratives to restore the purity of the blood. Mild cases can be successfully treated at their own homes, but the severe forms require the constant personal supersion of the physician and should go to the Hunterston Sanitarium at Netherwood, N. J., for their treatment.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.



HUNTERSTON.

Note.—Persons afflicted with any form of disease involving the breathing organs, or heart or nervous system, can obtain Dr. Hunter's books, giving full explanation of his treatment, free, by addressing him at 117 West 45 Street, New York.

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S

ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY SYSTEM,

The last, most complete and perfect edition.

Mind-Wandering Cured. Speaking Without Notes.

Handsomely bound, with portrait and autograph. Price $2.50 American, 10s. 6d. English. Prospectus with opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional** and **Business Men** all over the world FREE. Address, A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, or 200 Regent Street, London. **Not sold elsewhere.**

Health Baths

Right in your own home you can enjoy dry steam, vapor oxygen and perfumed baths by using the **Improved Turko-Russian Folding Bath Cabinet.** A perfect speedy cure for colds, rheumatism, etc. Helpful in every way. Send for circular free.

Mayor, Lane & Co., 138 White St., New York.

Sanford's Perfect Heel Protector

is the only device that prevents lop-sided Boot-Heels. Guaranteed to add 50 per cent. to the wearing quality of any pair of shoes. Made of Silver Steel, chilled, very durable. Easily applied by any one. We mail a sample pair, with nails, for 10c., or a box containing six pairs protectors, with nails, a steel chisel, tin gauge, and full instructions for applying, for 50 cts. *Agents wanted.* Address, **Woodman Co., Box 2872, Boston, Mass.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Events.

Monday, January 11.

A general arbitration treaty between this country and England is signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote and transmitted to the Senate by the President. . . . In the Senate Messrs. Mills, Hale, and others debated the method of recognizing new governments; extradition treaties between the United States and the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic are amended and ratified. . . . In the House the Pacific Railroad Funding bill is defeated by sixty-six votes; the military appropriation bill is passed. . . . Presidential electors vote in the several States. . . . Governors were inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri. . . . Tariff hearings are concluded.

M. Cordier, a life Senator of France, dies in Paris. . . . Count Muravieff, it is reported, has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . The massacre of a peaceable British expedition is reported in Upper Guinea.

Tuesday, January 12.

In the Senate Mr. Hill speaks on his bill to limit term of fourth-class postmasters to four years; the Free Homestead bill is debated. . . . In the House Speaker Reed rules against recommitting the Pacific Railroad bill, which kills it; an attack on Mr. Johnson, of California, is expunged from *The Record*. . . . Governor Leedy of Kansas, Griggs of New Jersey, Adams of Colorado, and Russell of North Carolina, send messages to state legislatures. . . . The Monetary Conference assembles at Indianapolis. . . . Coxey and several others confer in St. Louis to form a new People's Party. . . . Indiana Republican legislature caucus nominates Charles W. Fairbanks for United States Senate; Connecticut Republican legislature caucus nominates United States Senator Platt; Missouri Democratic legislature caucus renominates United States Senator Vest. . . . The Deep Waterways Commission appointed in 1895 reports to Secretary Olney in favor of appropriating $250,000 for surveys for a ship canal between the United States and Canada. . . . Conventions: Missionary Societies of United States and Canada, New York; International Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union, Worcester, Mass.

The report of the annihilation of the British Niger expedition is confirmed. . . . The Sultan decorates Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., in recognition of his support in the House of Commons. . . . M. Brisson is reelected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The grand jury in the central criminal court, in London, finds a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, of New York, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

Wednesday, January 13.

Mr. Olney is criticized for publication of the Anglo-American treaty before it was signed. . . . It is asserted that a Spanish government official has been sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty based on Cuban reforms and commercial concessions. . . . The Indianapolis Monetary Conference adopts resolutions supporting the gold standard, and favoring the retirement of government notes, and proposes a currency commission. . . . In the United States Senate Mr. Bacon opposes Secretary Olney's claim that recognition of foreign governments is an exclusive executive function; extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and Argentina are discussed; Mr. Gear introduces a Pacific Railroad bill. . . . Routine business occupied the House; the Agricultural Appropriation bill of $3,152,752 is presented. . . . George C. Perkins (Rep.) is reelected United States Senator from California. . . . Wisconsin Republican legislative caucus nominates John C. Spooner for United States Senator. . . . Conventions: United Mine Workers, Columbus, Ohio; Lake Carriers' Association, Detroit; Wool Manufacturers' Association, New York. . . . United States cruiser *Montgomery* is injured in New York bay. . . . Rev. Dr. Chas. C. Hall of Brooklyn is nominated president of the Union Theological Seminary. . . . Evidence before police commissioners regarding alleged indecencies at a dinner given by Herbert B. Seeley, at Sherry's restaurant, New York city, closes.

European press comments, with the exception of those of the German journals, are generally favorable to the Anglo-American treaty. . . . The Paris newspapers express satisfaction at the appointment of Count Muravieff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . The fund started in London for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India now amounts to £35,000. . . . A tribunal in Paris decides that ex-Minister Baihaut, Charles de Lesseps, and Blondin are responsible for the fine of 801,000 francs imposed upon Baihaut, in addition to a term of imprisonment for connection with the Panama scandal.

Thursday, January 14.

In the Senate the amended Oklahoma Free Homestead bill is passed; Resolutions offered: by Mr. Morgan, to inquire if Union and Central Pacific Railroad property had not become United States property; by Mr. Chandler, to inquire into the Great Lake lines agreement with the Joint Traffic Association; by Mr. Cullom allowing iron and steel manufacturers to sue before the court of claims to recover excess of duties on imported steel blooms 1879–1882. . . . The House passes the bill making oleomargarin and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the States into which they are transported was passed; the committee on Pacific Railroad appoints a sub-committee to secure a commission of settlement. . . . It is considered reasonably certain that Senator John Sherman will become McKinley's Secretary of State. . . . Thomas C. Platt is nominated for United States Senator by the New York Republican legislative caucus. . . . Martin Madden withdraws from the Senatorial race in Illinois. . . . Bank failures: Merchant's National, Ocala, Orange City, and Brookville State banks, Florida; Whitehall Savings, Muskegon, Mich. . . . General Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic, is held in $2,500 bail in New York to answer a charge of violation of the neutrality laws in connection with an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba on the steamer *Woodall* on June 28, 1895; General Roloff is already under indictment and awaiting trial for alleged participation in a filibustering expedition on the steamer *Laurada*.

The Chronicle, of London, suggests a Peace Day, on which to celebrate the signing of the new Anglo-American treaty. . . . Advices from Bombay are that of the 3,394 cases of bubonic plague, 2,356 have been fatal; it is said that more than half the population of the city have fled to the country to escape the disease. . . . Luis Somellian, the American citizen, who was adjudged guilty of conspiring against Spain, is sentenced to life imprisonment.

Friday, January 15.

The House only in session disposes of routine business. . . . The Senate Republican steering committee decides to make the Nicaragua Canal bill the unfinished business; Senate committee on Pacific railroads agrees to report the Gear Commission bill. . . . Senator Sherman announces his acceptance of the portfolio of State in McKinley's cabinet. . . . News of the death of United States Minister A. S. Willis in Honolulu on January 6 is received. . . . Two Liberal members of the Canadian Parliament are in Washington on a mission looking to the negotiations of a commercial treaty with this country. . . . The Governor of California proclaims January 16 "a legal holiday" to celebrate the defeat of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill.

Sir Travers Twiss, the well-known English jurisconsult, dies. . . . Captain Boisragon and Mr. Locke, who, it was believed, had been murdered on their way to the Niger country, are alive. . . . A largely attended meeting is held at Kildare to protest against overtaxation in Ireland. . . . It is reported from Madrid that reforms in Cuba will be immediately instituted.

Saturday, January 16.

The House alone in session, devotes the day to eulogies of the late ex-Speaker, Charles F. Crisp. . . . Marcus A. Hanna announces his candidacy for United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman from Ohio. . . . A hearing on the Loud postal bill is held by a Senate committee in Washington.

Bishop Begin issues a mandamant condemning the Manitoba schools settlement. . . . A large meeting to devise means of relief for the sufferers by the famine in India is held at the Mansion House in London.

Sunday, January 17.

Senator Sherman denies that he has made any statement on the Cuban question indicating the Administration's policy.

It is reported from Constantinople that Russia still opposes armed intervention in the Turkish question. . . . Cuban advices from Jamaica are that Gomez is prepared to open a vigorous campaign against General Weyler.

An Awful Sufferer.

If there is any disease which is awful in its effects upon the sufferer, that disease is Asthma. Suffocating, gasping for air, and sitting up, perhaps for weeks, in an agony of despair, weary, worn and helpless, such is the life of one who is afflicted with Asthma in the worst form. An explorer on the Kongo River, in Darkest Africa, some years ago, discovered a never-failing cure in the Kola Plant. And now, all over Europe, physicians are indorsing and prescribing the Kola Compound as the only constitutional cure for asthma. There are seven thousand recorded cures within three months. Many sufferers give grateful testimony of the curative powers of this remarkable plant. Mr. Wilson P. Moulton, a leading carriage manufacturer of Providence, R. I., testifies that it cured him of Asthma of 23 years' standing. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of *The Farmers' Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., give similar testimony, the latter stating that he had suffered from Asthma for nearly fifty years, and was promptly cured by the use of the Kola plant. Many others speak in similar terms of this new botanic curative. So sure are the importers of Kola of the fact that it can not fail to cure, that they are sending out large trial cases free to any sufferer who makes the request. Address, Kola Importing Co., No. 1166 Broadway, New York, and they will send you a Large Trial Case, free, by mail, and prepaid.

Blood
Will Tell
of proper or deficient nourishment, often in the complexion.

Select foods with regard to brain, muscle, bone and nerve making elements, and ease of digestion.

In the Summer Months
discard all heating, blood-irritating foods such as oatmeal and excess of meat.

WHEATLET
is at the top of the cereal category.

Ask your grocer to let you read the printing on the package. All leading dealers have it.

Ask your GROCER for it to-day.

MADE ONLY BY THE
Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

"There is a world of sense and practical truth in this valuable book."—*The Brooklyn Eagle*

A Bundle of Letters to Busy Girls

By Miss Grace E. Dodge
(*Member of the New York Board of Education*).

"These Twelve Letters are all on 'Practical Matters' which enter into the life of all our 'Girls.' . . . All is subordinated to produce wise, practical, and much-needed instruction in plan, common-sense, brief, and wonderfully effective words. They are indeed a model. The author, as one of the 'Girls,' puts herself on their level, and speaks in their language, and voices their feelings, wants, and trials. Nothing could be more wisely done, for the object in view. The little book can not fail to do great good to the class of girls for whom it has been prepared. Let it be circulated."—*The Christian Observer, Louisville.*

"No class of girls can be more usefully employed than in reading and discussing the points suggested in this excellent book."—*Woman's Journal, Boston.*

"It is one of the best and most helpful books I ever read. It is written with charming directness and simplicity."—*Josiah Allen's Wife.*

16mo, cloth, price 50 cents. Half cloth, fancy sides, uncut edges, $1.00. Post-free.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N.Y.

A DAILY HELP FOR ALL PASTORS.
Providing for a Record of Services, Readings, Weather, Baptisms, Church, Funerals, Calls, Etc., Noted Weekly, for a Whole Year on Fifty Years. Price $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.
The Pastor's Ready-Reference Record
Whole Year's Sermons, Songs, Attendance, Marriages, Additions to the Church, Calls, Eight Days, on Two Open Pages, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Most Comprehensive, Accurate, and Convenient Book of Quotations in Existence

"By Long Odds the Best Book of Quotations."—NEW YORK HERALD.

"The Only Standard Book of Quotations."—BOSTON POST.

"A Book Which Hath Been Culled from the Flowers of All Books."

"THE WISDOM OF THE WISE AND THE EXPERIENCE OF AGES MAY BE PRESERVED IN A QUOTATION"

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Over Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations, Embracing a Comprehensively Broad Field of Subjects, with Eighty-Six Thousand Lines of Concordance, Every Quotation Being Carefully Selected, with the Nicest Discrimination as to its Pertinence to the General Subject, the Prominence of its Author, and its Probable Degree of Usefulness.

By J. K. HOYT

With an Appendix Containing Proverbs from the Latin, French, German, and Other Modern Foreign Languages, Each followed by its English Translation. Also a full List of Latin Law Terms and their Translations; a Complete List of All the Authors Quoted, with Other Data Relating to them, etc.

The Interior, Chicago

"Nothing of the kind so perfect and accurate has ever come to our notice."

Hon. Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen

"A book of useful and interesting reference, which goes over new ground in a new way."

San Francisco Chronicle

"A work which no one who does literary work can afford to be without."

Springfield Republican

"It is so absolutely indispensable. . . . We rejoice over this book."

Boston Post

"It is a monument of industry, research, and learning."

The Leader, Phila.

"A rich storehouse. Any one who dips into it will place it among his well-chosen books."

Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds

"The best work of the kind with which I am acquainted. The arrangement and classification are admirable, and the book constitutes a rich treasury of gems gathered from many fields of literature. Can hardly fail to be a very successful and favorite volume."

Practically a New Book

The original work, completed in 1882, has for fourteen years met with unparalleled approval. The present Cyclopedia is almost a new book throughout, being thoroughly revised, enlarged, remodeled, and reset. Compared with the old edition, it contains 13,000 more quotations, 36,000 more lines of concordance besides other valuable features too numerous to mention here.

A Product of the Scholarship of the Country

A large number of the most eminent scholars and men of letters in America expressed their strong satisfaction with the original work. Such men as Longfellow, Holmes, Noah Porter, George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, and many others, expressed in personal letters to the publishers their delight in using the great work. In addition to commending the book, many of these authorities, from time to time, made suggestions for improving it, that occurred to them from constant use of the Cyclopedia. Thousands of these suggestions have been embodied in the new and reconstructed work.

Marvelous Thoroughness

Special attention has been paid to the thoroughness and accuracy of the work. It is confidently believed that every familiar phrase and sentence that has currency in the English language will be found among the 30,000 quotations of this book. The Appendix contains a complete list of all the authors quoted, with their full names, nationality, date of birth, and, if dead, date of death, together with a few words characterizing each.

Many Reference Helps

An unusually large number of facilities are afforded for quickly turning to any desired quotation. After the name of each author, in the Appendix, are the numbers of the pages where quotations from him occur. The quotations of eight of the most prominent authors, such as Shakespeare, Milton, and Longfellow, are designated in the index by special symbols, so as to be recognized at a glance. Three distinct keys are afforded to gain access to quotations. They are: The topic; the entry of each significant word or phrase in the Concordance; the name of the author. Equally easy references are afforded for finding foreign proverbs and quotations, Latin law terms, etc. They may be found by turning to: The topic; the author; some word of the original; some word of the translation.

A Sumptuous Gift-Book

Elegant in its workmanship and rich in its contents, the appropriateness and value of this huge work as a gift-book are immensely far-reaching. Who is there, who does not at times wish either to find or verify a quotation?

Handsome Cover Design, by George Wharton Edwards
RUBRICATED TITLE PAGE
8VO, 1205 PAGES
Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00
THESE PRICES ARE NET

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce

"It is a whole library in itself. A most valuable treasure."

Jour. of Education, Boston

"In scope, variety, conciseness, and accuracy, we know of no other work that equals it."

Noah Porter, DD., LL.D., Yale

"I value the book for its own worth. It will be a help and pleasure to many."

New York Times

"Its index alone would place it above all other books of quotations."

Boston Traveler

"Exhaustive and satisfactory. It is immeasurably the best book of quotations."

Pittsburg Despatch

"It should have a place in every library, editorial sanctum, and scholar's desk."

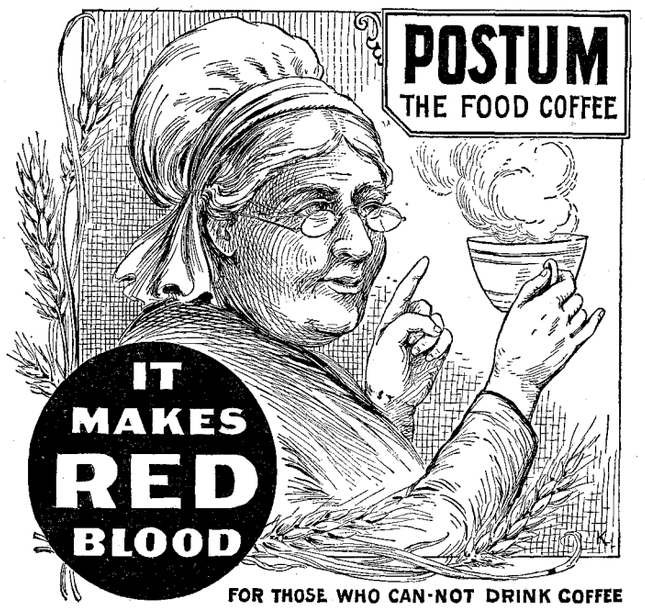
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt

"The labor bestowed must have been immense, and the result is a work indispensable to authors, scholars, and speakers. Altogether, the design is so well executed as to leave nothing to be desired on the part of those who have occasion to find or verify a quotation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Ladies Like Coffee,

Tho Many Admit It Hurts Them.



FOR THOSE WHO CAN-NOT DRINK COFFEE

Many ladies have so great a liking for coffee for breakfast that the meal seems flat and unsavory without it; but the muddy complexion which is almost a sure accompaniment is a great trial, and the question is seriously discussed many and many times over in one's mind, whether it is possible to give over the coffee and gradually get back the lost complexion, or keep on with the coffee and get on with the bad skin and make the best of it.

The disordered stomach and liver sometimes bring on more serious troubles. To quit the use of coffee is the only true relief; it contains the same poisonous alkaloids as tobacco, strychnine, and morphine, altho less in volume. One can use the delicious hot Food Coffee, Postum Cereal, at meals, and never miss the coffee. It brews the deep seal-brown of Mocha, and takes on the rich golden brown of old Java when cream is added. It is made by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Mich., purely and wholly of the nourishing grains intended by the Creator for man's subsistence. The pungent taste so well liked in strong coffee is retained in Postum.

Nature quickly recovers when coffee is left off and the natural health coffee is used in its place. Healthful sleep is again enjoyed, and nerves, stomach, liver, bowels and heart cease their complaining when the disturbing cause is withdrawn.

These are great big live facts, worthy the attention of any one who cares for the exquisite fun of being perfectly well.

Beware of the fraudulent imitations of the original Postum Cereal Food Coffee. Insist on Postum.

Sample by Mail Free.

Postum Cereal Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A Gazetteer of the Heavens

The Stars And Constellations

IT PRESENTS A SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL METHOD BY WHICH THE READER MAY EASILY LEARN THE NAMES AND PLACES OF THE MOST CONSPICUOUS AND IMPORTANT STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS. :: ::

By ROYAL HILL

IT IS NOT AN ASTRONOMICAL TREATISE, IT IS RATHER A GUIDE-BOOK FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE HEAVENS. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

"All that is needed to identify easily all the leading stars and constellations."—PROF. C. A. YOUNG, Princeton.

PROVIDED WITH MANY CHARTS. ELEGANTLY PRINTED.

4to, 32 pp. Cloth, $1.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York

"It is an admirable, interesting, and important work, and will be found of great interest to all interested in the science of criminology."—*Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Criminology

An Entertaining Psychological and Scientific Study of Criminals with relation to Psychical and Physical Types, with most valuable and interesting practical conclusions . . . . . .

By ARTHUR MacDONALD, M.D.,

U. S. Representative at the International Congress on Criminology at Brussels; Specialist in Education as related to the Abnormal and Weakling Classes, U S. Bureau of Education.

Introduction by PROF. CESARE LOMBROSO, University of Turin.

"Clear and thoughtful."—*New York Tribune.*

"We have read the book with profit."—*New York Herald.*

"I am using it in my class for a work of reference."—*Chas. Henderson*, University of Chicago.

"Of undoubted interest and special value."—*The Arena*, Boston.

"Scientific in its exactness and order, but not technical in its manner of addressing the reader. All classes of students must be interested."—*The Brooklyn Times.*

"It is exhaustive, logical, convincing."—*The New York World.*

12mo, cloth, 416 pp. Price $2.00, post-free.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED